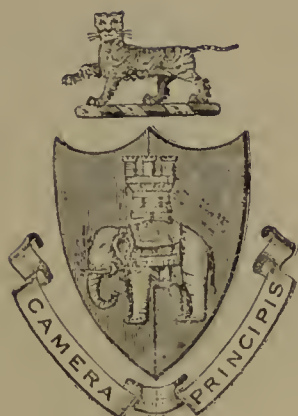


A design for an Abattoir for Coventry. By R. Stephen Ayling, F.R.I.B.A.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

.. ON ..

The Health of the City

.. BY ..

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine; Past President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

1925.

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.	
Tuberculosis Officer	-	¹ J. McG. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.	} Jointly for Coventry and Warwick- shire.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	-	¹ { R. FRENCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A. CAMB., D.P.H.	
	-	¹ { R. J. CYRIAX, M.D. BRUX., D.P.H.	
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium)	¹	{ F. R. G. HEAF, B.A., M.D.	
Asst. Medical Officer do.	¹	{ C. E. V. HORNE, M.B., B.CH.	
Public Analysts	-	{ A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.	{ Part time.
Veterinary Inspector	-	WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (Part time),	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	W. H. CLARKE.* (Retired 31st March. 1926).	
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	W. R. MARTIN.* || (Appointed Chief Inspector 1st April, 1926).	
Sanitary Inspectors	-	{ W. BEAUMONT.* || (Appointed Deputy Chief 1st April, 1926). Miss P. CHURCHILL.* T. F. ROBERTS.*	
Assistants	-	{ R. M. TURNER.* || (Resigned 8th May, 1925). T. J. MOORE.* || (Resigned 18th Dec- ember, 1925.) T. A. FOX.* (Appointed 4th May, 1925.) W. B. GRAHAM.* (Appointed 3rd October, 1925). T. E. WILLMOTT.* (Appointed 22nd March, 1926.) V. E. BAUGHAN.* (Appointed 8th April, 1926.)	
Supt. Health Visitor (c)	-	¹ Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § a	
Health Visitors	-	{ ¹ Miss L. CURETON. § ¶ * ¹ Miss R. WARD. § ¶ * ¹ Miss A. G. PUDGE. † § ¹ Miss E. R. SAUL.* § a ¹ Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. † §	
Assistant Health Visitors	-	{ ¹ Mrs. F. A. GEORGE. ¶ § ¹ Miss W. F. CLEVERLEY. b § †	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—*continued.*

Health Visitors' Assistants	{ ¹ Miss V. M. PHILLIPS. ¹ Miss E. W. ROGERS.
Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire) - - -	{ ¹ Mrs. A. SHAW. § ^a
Senior Clerk - - -	W. STORER.
Statistical Clerk - - -	¹ J. H. GRANT. ‡
Junior Clerks - - -	{Miss G. HARVEY. Miss D. G. JOHNSON.
Disinfector and Motor Driver	R. W. ELMORE.

The Officers before whose names the mark ¹ appears are those towards whose salaries a contribution has been made from Exchequer funds.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

^a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

^b Certificate under the Board of Education (Health Visitors Training) Regulations, 1919.

(^c) This officer holds from the Board of Guardians the post of Visitor under the Childrens Act, 1908.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. GRANT, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HANCOX.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. HOLT.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. TILT.

.

And with the addition of MRS. H. A. COLLINGTON, J.P.

(The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee).

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK- SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.
MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. CHESHIRE, M.B.E.
MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

CITY HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. *Chairman.*
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*
MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.
MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.
MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.
MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - Miss M. DAVIDSON.
Medical Superintendent - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.

OFFENSIVE TRADES SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE, AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.,

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HANCOX.

UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. S. ARMISHAW.

MR. COUNCILLOR C. PAYNE.

Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.

Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.

Constituted a County Borough, 1888.

General Statistics.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,147
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	128,157
Population (estimated, 1925)	...	...	...	...	133,500
Density of population (1925)	...	...	...	32·2	per acre
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	28,355	...	...	(1925)	30,199
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	...	4·4
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1925)	...	...	...	...	£590,369
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1925)	...	...	...	...	£2,155

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year are as follows :—

Estimated Population, 1925	...	...	...	133,500
Birth Rate	...	...	...	16·3
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	17·5
Recorded Death Rate	...	...	...	10·6
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	77·1
Death Rate from principal Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	0·30
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	1·70
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	1·05
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·18
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	1 14

CITY OF COVENTRY

Fifty-first Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the fifty-first Annual Report—the twenty-ninth that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

There are no particularly outstanding features in the vital statistics for the year; the general death rate was low and compared favourably with the average figures for the country. For the second consecutive year there has been recorded no death from Typhoid Fever, and no death was registered as due to Scarlet Fever.

We had a further visitation at the beginning of the year, of the mild form of Small Pox which has been prevalent in various parts of the country for some years. The very mildness of most of the cases, as compared with the typical form more usually met with, is itself a barrier to its suppression. The outbreak and the steps taken to control it are set out on page 60. Fortunately, by July the last of the cases was in Hospital.

The following new statutes and regulations affecting the Public Health Department came into force or were enacted during the year:—The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924; The Tuberculosis Orders, 1925 (Nos. 1 and 2); The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925; The Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915 (1st September, 1925); The

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925; The Public Health Act, 1925; The Housing Act, 1925 (a consolidating Act).

A preliminary Town Planning scheme was adopted by the City Council in July. This scheme covers a considerable area outside the City, and after being slightly amended received the assent of the various district councils concerned, and subsequently the approval of the Ministry of Health. In July also, the Council adopted a scheme to provide two new central streets and to widen four other main streets, and it was estimated that this scheme would be completed by 1936.

“SURVEY” ANNUAL REPORTS.

In 1921 the Ministry of Health agreed that something might be done in the way of reducing generally the size of annual reports, and in this way diminishing the labour necessarily involved in their preparation. They suggested that a distinction should be made between “ordinary” or routine reports giving the minimum information necessary, and “survey” reports—to be issued at intervals of not more than five years—which should be of a fuller character, surveying the whole of the period since the last “survey” report.

Locally, efforts have been made to cut down as far as possible all redundant matter, and repetitions have been avoided by references to previous reports concerning matters that remain unchanged; but the importance of maintaining a consecutive record of local statistics and work has always been kept in view.

The necessity, therefore, for a “survey” report dealing with the past five years does not appear to arise, and this report is drafted on the usual lines, the arrangement being based as far as possible on the plan suggested by the Ministry.

In December, 1925, the Ministry issued a new Memorandum containing a revised set of suggestions for the compilation of annual reports. This was received too late for all of the suggestions to be embodied in this report.

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

POPULATION.

The estimate adopted for the mid-year population of 1925 was 133,500.

During the year an interesting publication of the Registrar-General has been issued, which shews the numbers of people residing in one place but working in another. For this City it is shewn that the night population at the Census in 1921 was 128,157, but the day population was 134,999, an increase of 5 per cent. The following table shews how Coventry is affected by this feature:—

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Persons enumerated here but working elsewhere, viz.:	Persons working here but enumerated elsewhere, viz.:
Derby 45	Devon 46
Derby C.B. 34	Gloucester 59
Lancashire 59	Kent 33
Leicester 53	Lancashire 112
Loudon 84	Blackpool C.B. 37
Nottingham 30	Leicester 129
Stafford 108	Leicester C.B. 51
Warwick 6,669	London 84
Birmingham C.B. 370	Northampton 91
Nuneaton M.B. 63	Northampton C.B. 32
Royal Leamington Spa M.B. 38	Nottingham 40
Rugby U.D. 128	Nottingham C.B. 25
Warwick M.B. 31	Oxford 72
Coventry R.D. 3,806	Somerset 26
Foleshill R.D. 1,413	Southampton 67
Meriden R.D. 53	Bournemouth C.B. 41
Nuneaton R.D. 45	Stafford 198
Warwick R.D. 636	Smethwick C.B. 28
Yorkshire 54	Wolverhampton C.B. 34
Other parts of England and Wales 266	Sussex 30
Outside England and Wales 46	Warwick 12,642
	Birmingham C.B. 641
	Bulkington U.D. 94
	Kenilworth U.D. 883
	Royal Leamington Spa M.B. 1,531
	Nuneaton M.B. 767
	Rugby U.D. 243
	Warwick M.B. 473
	Atherstone R.D. 34
	Coventry R.D. 1,253
	Foleshill R.D. 4,977
	Meriden R.D. 531
	Nuneaton R.D. 31
	Rugby R.D. 426
	Solihull R.D. 100
	Southam R.D. 47
	Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ... 31
	Warwick R.D. 519
	Worcester 115
	Yorkshire 78
	Carnarvon 49
	Llandudno U.D. 36
	Other parts of England and Wales 385
<u>7,414</u>	<u>14,256</u>

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT.

This subject was dealt with at length in the report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.

The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 15.

The highest temperature readings recorded during the year were :—In the shade, 87.0° F. on July 22nd; one foot below the surface of the ground, 66.5° F. on July 26th; and four feet below the surface, 58.3° F. on August 1st.

Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 51 days during the year, distributed as follows :—

January	6	October	2
February	3	November	15
March	8	December	16
April	1		

*Rain fell on 199 days, and the total fall recorded in the year was 26.43 inches. This was 5.53 inches less than that recorded in 1924, and was slightly above the average for the preceding thirty-three years.

The greatest fall in any twenty-four hours from 9 a.m., was 1.39 inches, and this amount was recorded on July 22nd.

The daily records of rainfall are given on page 12.

The automatic rain gauge recorded 22.70 inches during the year.

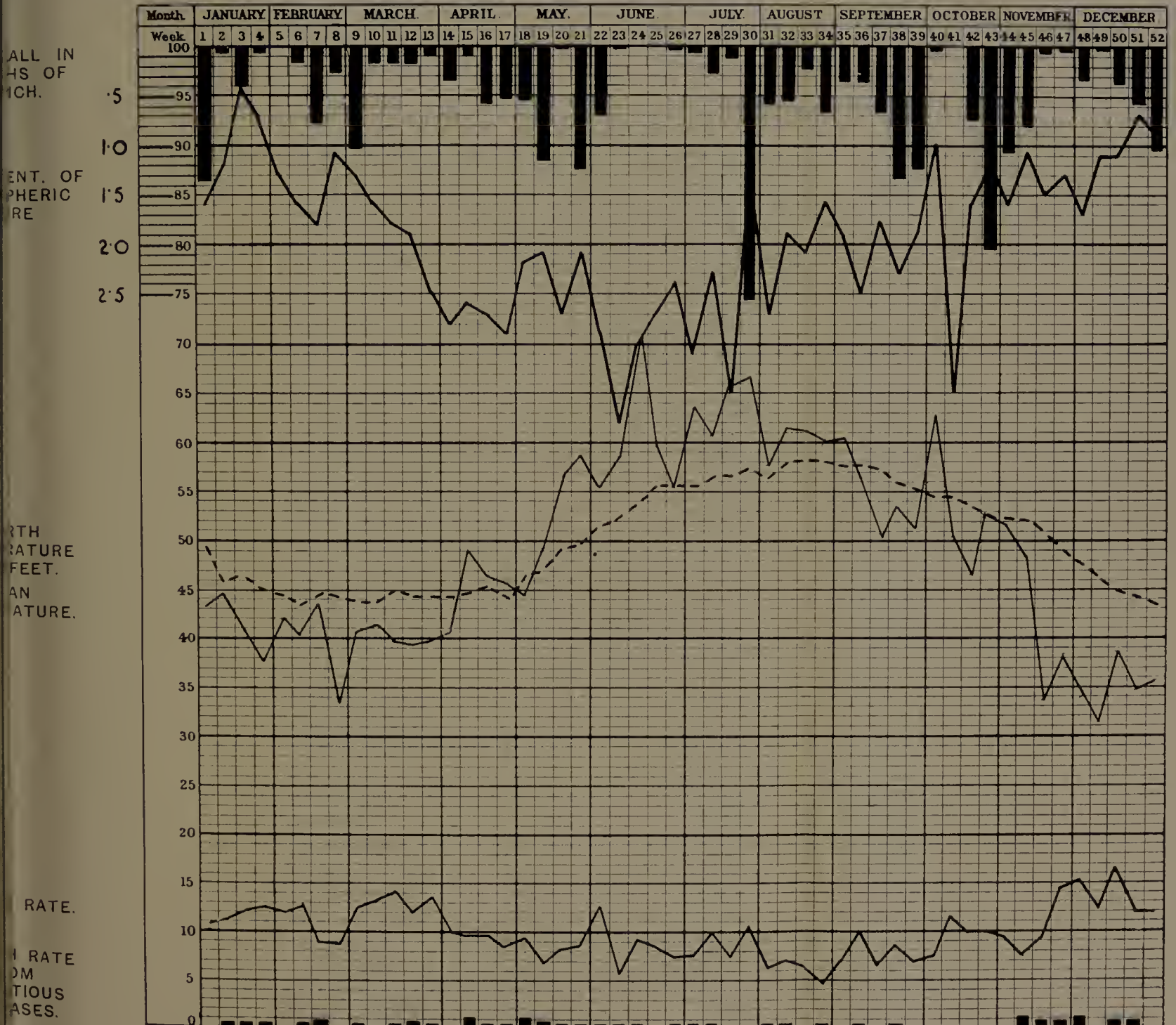
The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 27.89 inches in 1925.

On page 11 is given the total amount of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past eighteen years by the two sun-

* A rain day is one upon which .01 ins. or more of rain falls.

CITY OF COVENTRY, 1925.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES
AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



shine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder.	Jordan's Sunshine Recorder.
	Hours.	Hours.
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260
1916	1220	1121
1917	1326	1312
1918	1310	1310
1919	1321	1349
1920	1110	1183
1921	1530	1475
1922	1293	1120
1923	1260	1205
1924	1246	1225
1925	1261	1203

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for thirty-four years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. They are as follows :—

January	... 38·7°	July	... 61·4°
February	... 39·4°	August	60·4°
March	... 42·1°	September	... 56·1°
April	... 46·7°	October	... 49·3°
May	... 53·2°	November	... 42·6°
June	... 58·3°	December	... 40·1°

The warmest day in the year was July 22nd, and the coldest December 4th (*i.e.*, the days with the highest and lowest readings of the maximum thermometer).

RAINFALL.

<i>Date.</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	'34	..	'02	..	'03	'02	..	'18	'04	..	'48	..
2	'05	'03	..	'02	'02	..	'09	..	'01	..	'30	..
3	'26	'03	'02	..	'17	..	..	'09	'02	'02	'06	..
4	'01	..	..	'02	'46	..	..	..	'02	..	'02	..
5	..	'26	..	'22	'07	..	..	'03	'22	..	'03	..
6	..	'04	'07	'04	'11	..	'28	'03	..	..	'29	..
7	..	'18	'06	..	'28	..	..	'02	..	..	'09	'10
8	'04	'05	'01	..	'17	..	..	'31	'19	..	'01	'20
9	..	'09	..	'01	'05	..	'01	'06	'26	..	'01	..
10	..	'01	'04	'05	'04	..	..	'04	'07	..	..	'03
11	..	'25	..	..	'01	..	..	'02	'13	..	..	'01
12	..	'22	..	..	..	..	..	'16	..	'23	..	'01
13	..	'19	'11	'11	..	..	..	..	..	'02	..	..
14	'36	'01	'02	'13	..	..	..	..	..	..	'04	..
15	..	..	..	'15	..	..	..	..	..	'44	..	..
16	'04	'11	..	'04	..	..	..	..	'01	..	..	..
17	..	'03	..	..	..	..	'01	..	..	'02	..	'02
18	..	'02	..	'15	'59	..	..	..	..	..	'01	..
19	..	'02	..	..	'07	..	'11	..	'15	'08	'01	'46
20	..	..	'13	..	'03	..	'40	'05	'15	'23	..	'09
21	..	'05	'01	..	..	..	'20	'54	'26	'12	..	'01
22	..	'02	'03	'05	'13	..	'39	'07	'61	'46	'01	'68
23	'05	'13	'04	..	'39	..	'13	..	'03	'01	..	'04
24	..	'11	'06	'06	'03	..	'06	'13	..	'07	'12	'04
25	..	'46	..	'07	'11	..	'15	..	'28	'07	..	'07
26	..	'19	..	'35	'19	'04	'26	'13	'03	'42	'01	'13
27	'01	'04	..	'01	'14	..	'25	'07	..	'02	'02	'06
28	'03	'06	..	'02	'01	..	'01	..	..	'04	..	'16
29	'24	..	..	'28	'25	..	'11	..	'01	..	'16	'06
30	..	..	'01	'01	..	..	'03	..	..	'03	'02	'07
31	'14	..	'05	..	..	..	..	'03	..	'06	..	'17
Totals	1'57	2'60	0'68	1'79	3'35	0'06	3'49	1'96	3'49	3'34	1'69	2'41
No. of Rain Days.	12	24	15	19	22	2	16	17	18	17	18	19

Total Rainfall for Year = 26'43 inches: No. of Rain Days 199.
'01. ins. of rain = a rain day.

RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS, 1925.

				City Hospital.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	..	1'57	1'46
February	..	..	..	2'60	2'33
March	..	..	..	0'68	0'50
April..	..	..	..	1'79	1'82
May ..	..	..	..	3'35	3'07
June ..	..	..	..	0'06	0'06
July ..	..	..	..	3'49	3'33
August	..	..	..	1'96	1'82
September	..	..	..	3'49	3'01
October	..	..	..	3'34	3'04
November	..	..	..	1'69	1'68
December	..	..	..	2'41	2'17
Total	..	..	..	26'43	24'29

For the record of rainfall at Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of the City Engineer.

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given on page 14, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Jan...	.72	3.53	.925	.685	1.27	2.38	.88	4.67	3.94	1.00	2.57	1.320	1.984	2.400	4.64	2.60	2.37	3.03	1.71	2.57	1.57
Feb...	.80	2.405	1.070	.905	.75	2.49	1.69	1.63	.86	1.57	3.22	3.664	1.234	1.420	2.92	.83	.14	2.70	4.02	0.75	2.60
March	3.02	1.24	1.055	2.635	3.05	.80	2.01	3.39	3.73	2.52	.88	4.060	1.524	.960	3.82	2.57	1.20	2.03	1.99	0.82	0.68
April	1.475	.46	1.810	3.655	1.43	1.87	.84	.33	4.11	1.48	.99	1.074	1.320	2.590	1.93	4.17	1.78	2.72	1.82	3.58	1.79
May	.265	2.23	3.685	2.235	1.55	2.30	.82	3.63	2.33	1.18	2.23	2.288	2.650	1.680	.81	2.09	1.55	.84	1.55	4.74	3.35
June	2.95	3.375	2.520	1.490	3.05	1.25	1.84	4.77	.81	2.40	.65	1.570	3.600	1.000	1.07	2.93	.39	.66	.36	1.82	0.06
July...	.865	.955	2.775	2.435	3.49	2.81	.15	3.20	1.01	2.12	6.35	1.490	2.140	3.700	3.00	3.90	.36	6.61	3.28	2.90	3.49
Aug.	4.625	1.005	2.890	3.155	1.91	4.04	1.62	6.22	.56	1.60	2.10	3.840	4.584	1.390	2.41	1.34	3.29	4.73	2.12	2.57	1.96
Sept...	2.005	1.015	.780	1.450	2.36	.77	1.68	.99	1.68	.72	.79	0.700	1.470	4.304	2.00	2.22	.97	2.05	2.75	3.05	3.49
Oct...	1.035	5.175	4.640	1.230	3.75	2.24	2.61	2.56	3.15	2.02	1.88	2.730	3.050	1.364	2.21	1.83	1.91	.47	3.15	4.24	3.34
Nov.	2.74	2.925	2.065	1.185	.61	4.49	2.63	1.75	3.02	3.00	2.47	3.000	0.850	1.640	1.57	.64	1.92	1.10	1.49	2.26	1.69
Dec.	.815	2.095	3.355	2.040	3.43	4.13	4.60	3.88	1.15	5.55	5.06	2.740	0.980	2.800	3.66	2.49	1.56	2.79	3.25	2.66	2.41
Totals	21.315	26.41	27.57	23.100	26.65	29.57	21.37	37.02	16.35	25.16	29.19	28.476	25.386	25.248	30.04	27.61	17.44	29.73	27.49	31.96	26.43

1925	Baro- meter	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.						Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)		No. of w																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Mean of		Absolute Minimum and Maximum.		Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.		At 4 feet depth.		Per cent. of Total Possible.	Daily Mean.		Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Number of Days	Total Fall. mm	Difference from Average. mm	Amount. mm	Most in a Day.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.		Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds.	Calm or Light Wind.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Max'm. °	Min'm. °	Day of Month.	Minimum	Day of Month.	Maximum.	Day of Month.	Dry Bulb.	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure.	Humidity.	°			°																		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

This subject was dealt with at length in the Report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

Occupations.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the City are in connection with the following industries:—The manufacture of motor cars, motor cycles, and cycles; general engineering and machine tool-making; the manufacture of artificial silk, silk-weaving and general textiles; printing; watch manufacture, and the making of electrical, telephone and wireless equipment, and magnetos; stamping and press-working, and the manufacture of various motor components, including chains, wheels, rims, tyres, recording instruments, etc., and of petrol engines, motor bodies and parts.

Details of the occupations of all persons in the City at the Census of 1921 are shown in my Annual Report for 1923, page 18 *et. seq.*

Unemployment during the year reached its lowest post-war level, and industrial activity was marked.

Occupational Influence on Health.

This influence is mainly that of the factory; with the exception of sand-blasting, none of the occupations can be described as being specially injurious. The principal influence is that of factory work in general in contradistinction to more open-air employment.

Vital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited.	Vacant.	Popula- tion.	Mortality.	Infectious Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9 500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32 ?	...	...	35 ?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	...	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3·3	150	35·4
1891	11,496	*284	52 724	18·5	1·7	142	32·0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16·96	1·9	153·7	29·8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13·7	1·4	109·3	28·0
1921	28,355	502	128,157	11·3	0·7	83·6	23·2
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16·8	1·8	157	31·3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13·3	2·08	109·8	26·9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11·9	1·35	76·1	26·4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11·4	0·84	91·6	26·0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11·7	0·70	84·6	26·9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12·9	1·39	87·8	23·8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10·9	1·23	87·5	23·5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10·4	0·47	78·5	20·2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14·6	0·42	92·5	20·7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9·3	0·32	82·8	18·2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9·8	0·35	76·0	25·0
1921	28,355	502	128,157	10·2	0·25	79·3	22·1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10·6	0·34	70·4	18·9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9·3	0·20	64·9	16·9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9·6	0·19	79·4	16·0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10·6	0·30	77·1	16·3

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.*		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the City.†	of Residents not registered in the City.†	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1920	130,000	3256	3250	25.0	1264	9.7	52	60	247	76.0	1272	9.8
1921	128,157	2859	2836	22.1	1318	10.3	62	53	225	79.3	1309	10.2
1922	129,000	2458	2442	18.9	1401	10.8	70	46	172	70.4	1377	10.6
1923	130,500	2215	2217	16.9	1265	9.7	89	41	144	64.9	1217	9.3
1924	132,000	2144	2113	16.0	1324	10.0	106	57	168	79.5	1275	9.6
1925	133,500	2222	2178	16.3	1455	10.9	107	69	168	77.1	1417	10.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147.

 Total population at all ages ... 128,157
 Total families or separate occupiers ... 30,324
 } At Census of 1921.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large public institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, the birth and death rates based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates. On the 1st January, 1925, the boundaries of the twelve wards of the City were altered and the population was distributed more evenly in the new wards. The averages given in this table are therefore not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1925.	Houses Completed July 1st, 1924 to June 30th, 1925.	Houses Demolished in 1925.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1925.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1925.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.	Average Infantile Death Rate for 10 years.
All Saints	12,020	18	..	131	10.8	12.8	182	15.1	18	98.9	96.3
Bablake	10,410	..	3	122	11.7	14.8	162	15.5	9	55.5	87.2
Cheylesmore	12,177	1	2	129	10.5	14.0	213	17.4	24	112.6	94.8
Foleshill	10,973	107	..	101	9.2	9.7	198	18.0	11	55.5	76.2
Grey Friars	9,721	7	..	104	10.6	12.5	164	16.8	11	67.0	79.6
Harnall	11,875	..	1	137	11.5	11.4	222	18.6	14	63.0	86.9
Hearsall	10,055	184	..	107	10.6	8.7	142	14.1	6	42.2	60.6
Hill Fields	11,666	3	1	116	9.9	10.5	200	17.1	11	55.0	97.3
Radford	10,789	65	..	93	8.6	8.8	157	14.5	12	76.4	70.9
St. Mary's	11,387	..	5	176	17.2	15.9	232	20.3	21	90.5	101.9
Stoke	10,586	130	5	90	8.5	8.1	143	13.5	12	83.9	67.6
Swanswell	11,841	7	..	111	9.3	10.0	207	17.4	19	91.7	80.3
	133,500	522	17	1417	10.6	10.4	2222*	16.6	168	75.6†	78.8

Occupied
dwellings,
census, 1921
28,355

Vacant
dwellings,
census, 1921,
502.

Vacant
houses,
Dec., 1925.
83.

* After correction for transfers this figure becomes 2,178, which gives a birth rate of 16.3. No information is given as to the allocation within the City of the births transferred, so that the Ward figures cannot be corrected.

† This figure is calculated on 2,222 births: on 2,178 it is 77.1.

Marriages.

The number of marriages has been 1,173. This gives a marriage rate of 17.5.

The average for the previous ten years was 17.6.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	778	17.0	14.9
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3
1916	1184	18.6	15.4
1917	1155	17.7	13.8
1918	1237	18.6	15.3
1919	1236	18.1	19.7
1920	1342	19.1	20.1
1921	1047	16.3	16.9
1922	948	14.7	15.8
1923	995	15.2	15.2
1924	1159	17.5	15.3
1925	1173	17.5	15.2

Births.

There were 2,222 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City; 75 of these were transferred out, and 31 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, making 2,178. The birth rate for the year has been 16.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The average rate for the previous ten years was 20.3. There were 64 illegitimate births registered, or 2.9 per cent of the total. In 1924 the percentage was 2.4, and in 1923, 2.3.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	2630	28.9	26.5
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8
1916	2993	23.5	21.6
1917	2635	20.2	17.7
1918	2766	20.7	17.7
1919	2486	18.2	18.5
1920	3250	23.2	25.4
1921	2836	22.1	22.4
1922	2442	18.9	20.6
1923	2217	16.9	19.7
1924	2113	16.0	18.8
1925	2178	16.3	18.3

Deaths.

There have been 1,455 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 107 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided; and there were 69 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,417. This gives a recorded death rate of 10.6 per thousand of the population.

The death rate for the 105 great towns (including London) was 12.2; for the 158 smaller towns it was 11.2; and for London it was 11.7. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past thirty-one years:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1925	1417	59988	42.3
1924	1275	57285	44.9
1923	1217	56032	46.0
1922	1377	62548	45.4
1921	1309	55921	42.7
1920	1272	51289	40.3
1919	1267	51753	40.8
1918	1947	81116	41.6
1917	1354	56414	41.6
1916	1395	49973	35.8
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1893	1060	29858	28.1
1897	1037	35045	33.8
1896	965	33544	34.7
1895	953	33486	35.1

In compiling this table only completed years have been regarded; otherwise the mean age at death would have been fractionally higher. The effect of an increase in the number of deaths, especially of the infant deaths, is seen in the reduction of the mean age at death.

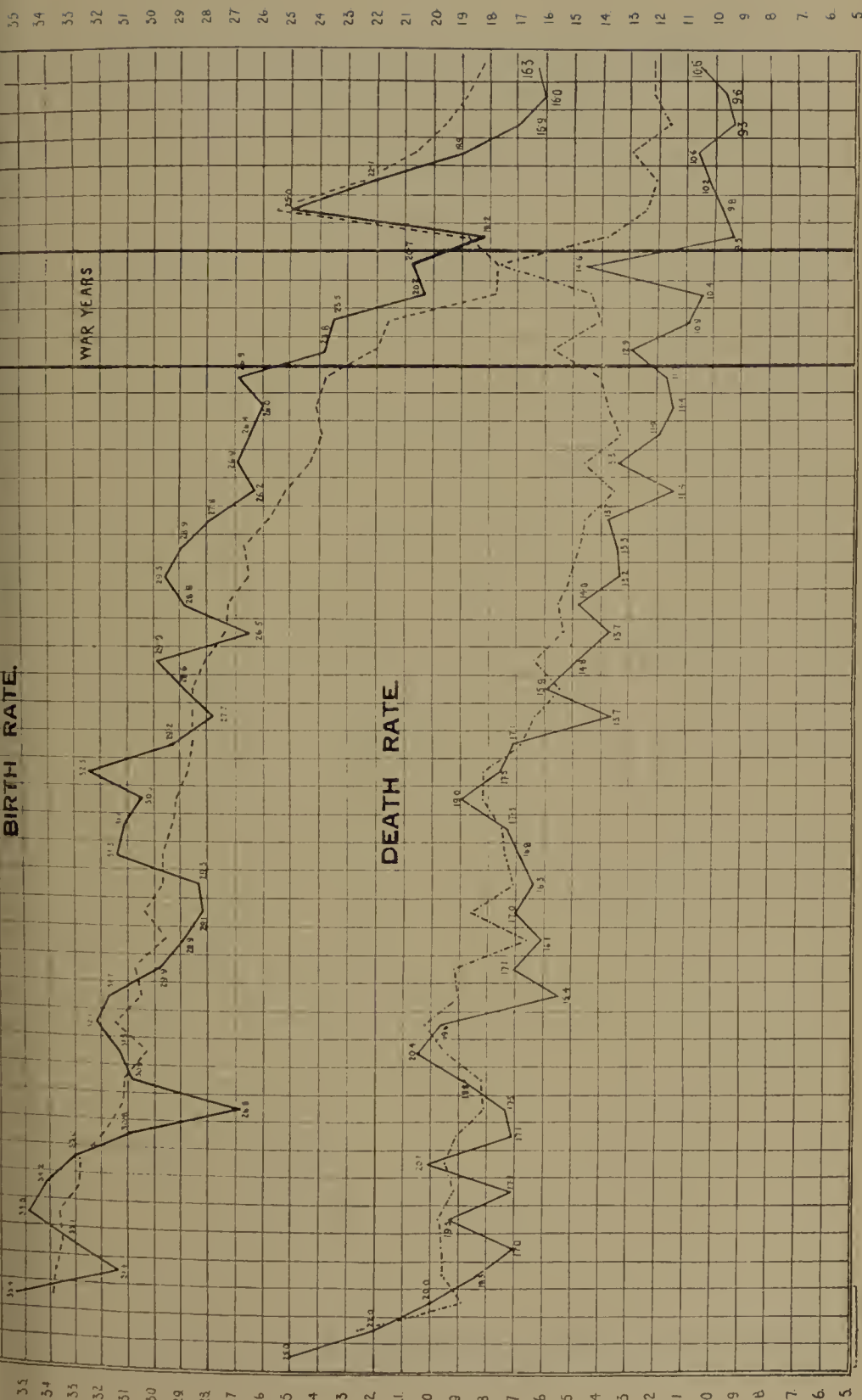
BIRTH RATE.

DEATH RATE.

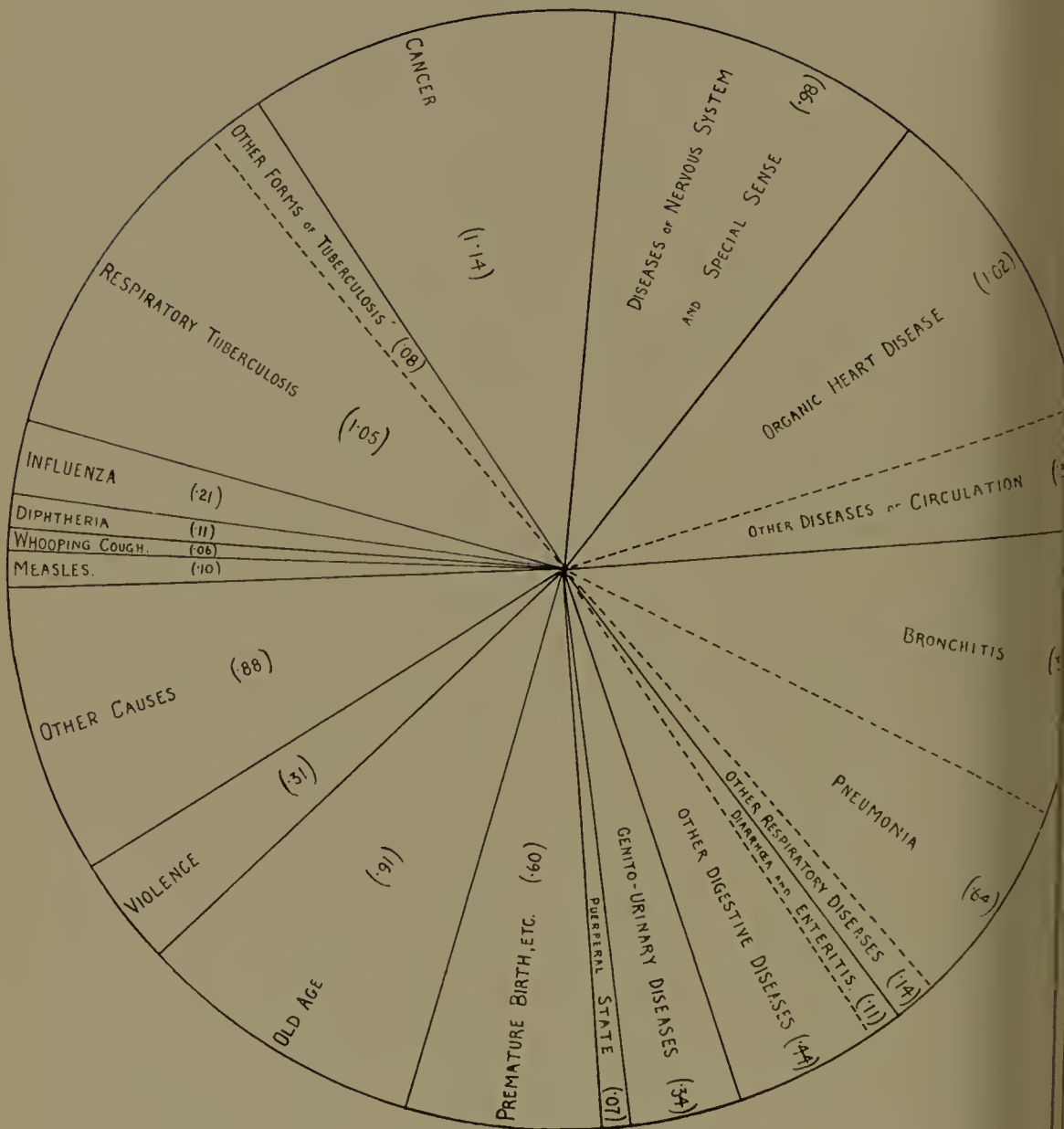
WAR YEARS

Decennial
Average.

The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.



PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1925



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING
YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the City.
1			All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10		
All causes	Certified	1409	166	26	39	45	70	191	390	182	547		
	Uncertified	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..		
1. Enteric Fever .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Small Pox .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles .. ..	.. ..	13	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
4. Scarlet Fever .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	.. ..	9	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Diphtheria .. ..	.. ..	15	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
7. Influenza .. ..	.. ..	29	1	1	..	1	2	8	8	8	7	..	..
8. Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	.. ..	13	..	..	1	1	5	3	3	..	8	..	..
9. Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..	.. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	.. ..	141	..	..	2	4	29	65	35	6	33	..	..
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	.. ..	24	4	..	7	7	2	3	1	..	14	..	..
12. Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	.. ..	153	..	..	..	1	2	11	84	55	68	..	..
13. Rheumatic Fever .. ..	.. ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Diabetes .. ..	.. ..	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	3	..	..
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. .. ..	.. ..	79	1	..	..	..	..	4	28	46	28	..	..
16. Heart Disease .. ..	.. ..	140	..	..	..	2	6	17	50	65	36	..	..
17. Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..	.. ..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	26	6	..	..
18. Bronchitis .. ..	.. ..	122	15	2	1	..	..	5	29	70	32	..	..
19. Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	.. ..	86	13	7	7	4	1	14	24	16	27	..	..
20. Other Respiratory diseases .. ..	.. ..	19	1	..	3	..	..	4	9	2	6	..	..
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. ..	.. ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	14	..	..
22. Diarrhœa, etc. .. ..	.. ..	15	10	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..
23. Appendicitis .. ..	.. ..	14	..	..	..	5	2	3	4	..	20	..	..
24. Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	.. ..	32	..	..	..	2	2	6	18	4	8	..	..
26. Puerperal Scpsis .. ..	.. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	..	..
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	.. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .. ..	.. ..	84	77	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	21	..	..
29. Suicide .. ..	.. ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	3	..	..
30. Other Deaths from Violence .. ..	.. ..	27	4	..	3	..	4	6	4	6	32	..	..
31. Other Defined Diseases .. ..	.. ..	298	34	1	3	5	12	22	54	167	143	..	..
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..	.. ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	1	..	..
TOTALS			1417	168	26	39	45	70	191	392	486	547	

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" as agreed upon by the International Commission held at Paris in 1920.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Title 22 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (It may be observed however that deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis are considered Infectious Deaths only when they occur under the age of 2 years.

The classification now adopted is in accordance with that used by the Registrar General, and certain additional causes included are those which in recent years have received the special attention of Public Health and Medical Authorities.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Day.	1-2 Days.	2-3 Days.	3-4 Days.	4-5 Days.	5-6 Days.	Total under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Decennial Comparison.									
																	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
All Causes. { Certified Uncertified	56 1	10 ...	4 ...	5 ...	75 1	37 ...	15 ...	20 1	19 ...	166 2	253 9	200 7	254 3	202 4	240 7	221 4	170 2	143 1	164 4	166 2
Measles	3	10	1	1	3	2	1	5	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	5	19	2	2	7	3	...	8	...	6	5
Diphtheria
Influenza
Tuberculosis of Nervous System
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Syphilis
Meningitis
Convulsions
Bronchitis
Pneumonia
Other Respiratory Diseases
Inflammation of Stomach
Diarrhoea and Enteritis
Hernia: Intestinal Obstruction
Congenital Malformations
Congenital Debility and Sclerema
Icterus
Premature Birth
Injury at Birth
Diseases of Umbilicus
Atelectasis
Suffocation in Bed and not stated
Other Causes
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ...	30	9	6	7	3	2	57	10	4	5	76	37	15	21	19	168	262	207	257	206	247	225	172	144	168	168

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

The total deaths here shewn (168) equal the total in column 3 of Table III., and the total in column 10 of Table I.

The relations between this Table and Table III., and also between the two Tables III. and IV., and the Extended Schedule of Deaths, are now clear and straightforward; and the headings in the smaller tables, of themselves explain what classifications in the Extended List they refer to.

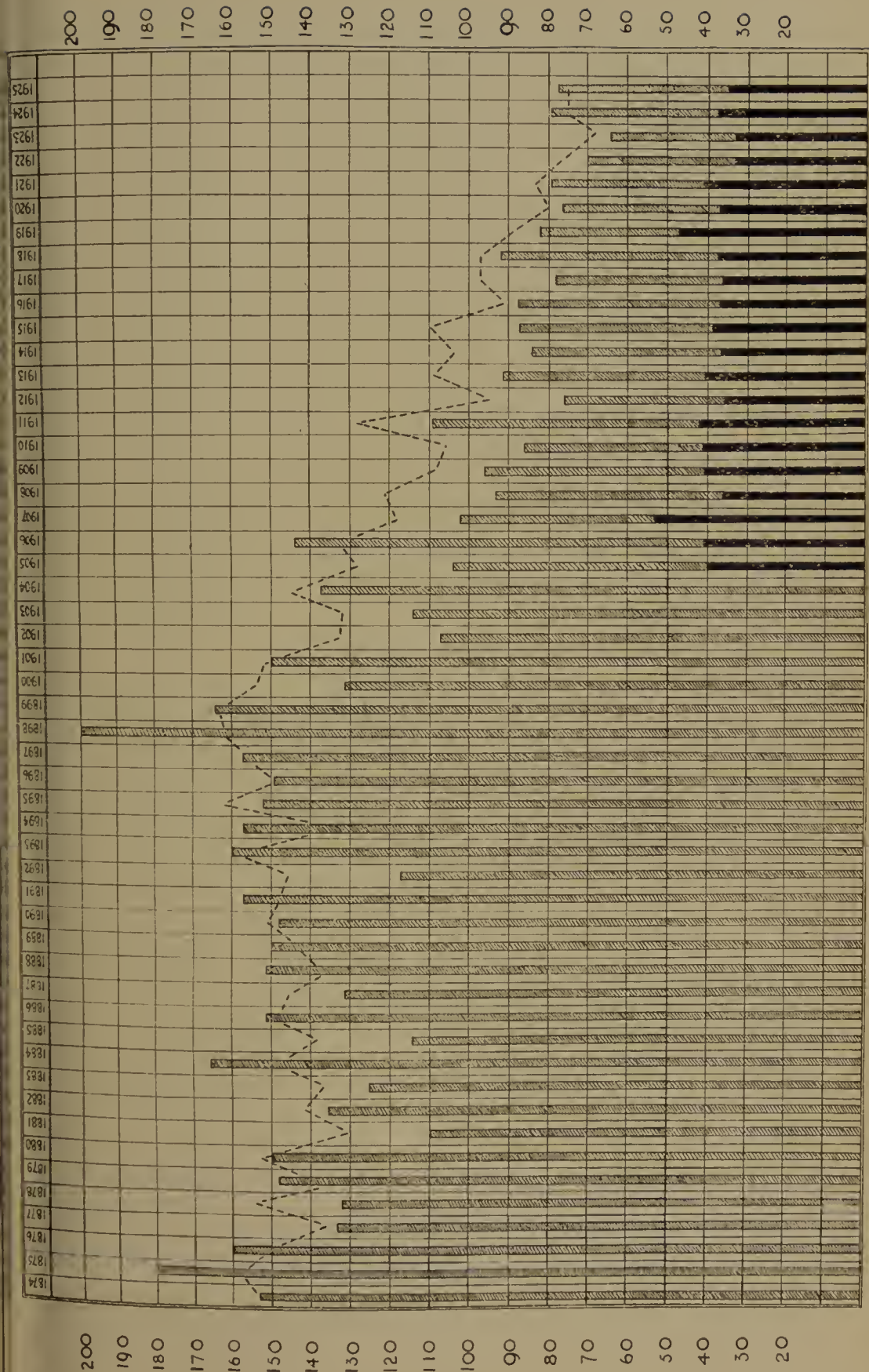
Infantile Mortality.

There were 168 deaths of Infants below one year of age, giving a mortality per thousand births of 77.1 The average mortality for the previous ten years was 79.9.

The following table shows, for the past thirty-two years, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand births in Coventry compared with England and Wales generally :—

Year.	England and Wales.	COVENTRY.		
		Death-rate.	*Neo-natal death-rate.	Differencce.
1894	137	157	—	—
1895	161	152	—	—
1896	148	149	—	—
1897	156	157	—	—
1898	161	200	—	—
1899	163	164	—	—
1900	154	131	—	—
1901	151	150	—	—
1902	133	107	—	—
1903	132	114	—	—
1904	146	137	—	—
1905	128	104	39.9	64.1
1906	133	144	40.1	103.9
1907	118	102	51.7	50.3
1908	121	93	36.1	56.9
1909	109	96	40.3	55.7
1910	106	86	40.7	45.3
1911	128	109	41.9	67.1
1912	95	76	36.0	40.0
1913	109	91.6	40.6	51.0
1914	104.8	84.6	36.5	48.1
1915	110.0	87.8	38.4	49.4
1916	91.0	87.5	37.4	50.1
1917	97.0	78.5	36.8	41.7
1918	97.0	92.5	37.5	55.0
1919	89.0	82.8	47.0	35.8
1920	80.0	76.0	36.6	39.4
1921	83.0	79.3	41.2	38.1
1922	77.0	70.4	32.7	37.7
1923	69.0	64.9	32.9	32.0
1924	75.0	79.4	36.9	42.5
1925	75.0	77.1	34.9	42.2

* By neo-natal death rate is meant the death rate among infants under four weeks of age. These infants include those over whom the activities of a Sanitary Authority can have little effect. The difference between that rate and the infant mortality rate represents the rate in children over four weeks and under one year.



From 1905 the black portion represents the Neo-Natal Death Rate.
The dotted line represents the rate for England & Wales.

Nett Births in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate} \quad \dots \quad 2,114 \\ \text{Illegitimate} \quad \dots \quad 64 \end{array} \right\} 2,178$

Nett Deaths in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate} \quad \dots \quad 153 \\ \text{Illegitimate} \quad \dots \quad 15 \end{array} \right\} 168$

The infantile mortality of the 105 great towns (including London) was 79; that of the 157 smaller towns, 74; and that in England and Wales, 75. The mortality among illegitimate children was very high, being at the rate of 234 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 72.3 amongst legitimate children.

It will be noted that, as in 1924, the infantile mortality is again slightly above that for the rest of the country.

An examination of the causes of the infant deaths shews that about one-half of them are due to such causes as Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.; these deaths occur mostly soon after birth or in the first weeks of life, and probably can be little affected by the efforts of a local authority, at any rate until much more information is available than at present on the subject of pre-natal pathology.

Cancer.

From the following tables some idea will be gathered of the mortality from this disease in the City. The parts of the body affected, the age-periods in which the deaths have occurred, the proportional rates in those age-groups, and the occupations followed by the people whose decease was due to this cause, are tabulated and compared over a series of years.

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	10 Years Average.	1925
Cancer (total number)...	97	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	148	116.7	153
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	6	5	6	5	9	13	17	10	6	14	9.1	13
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	31	32	34	38	27	39	45	48	38	40	37.2	48
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	24	12	15	26	22	24	29	25	33	29	23.9	32
Cancer of Female Genital Organs ...	8	10	14	16	17	17	22	15	20	19	15.8	17
Cancer of the Breast ...	13	9	10	10	11	9	10	16	8	16	11.2	15
Cancer of the Skin ...	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	2	1.2	2
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	15	13	10	20	22	18	22	20	15	28	18.3	26

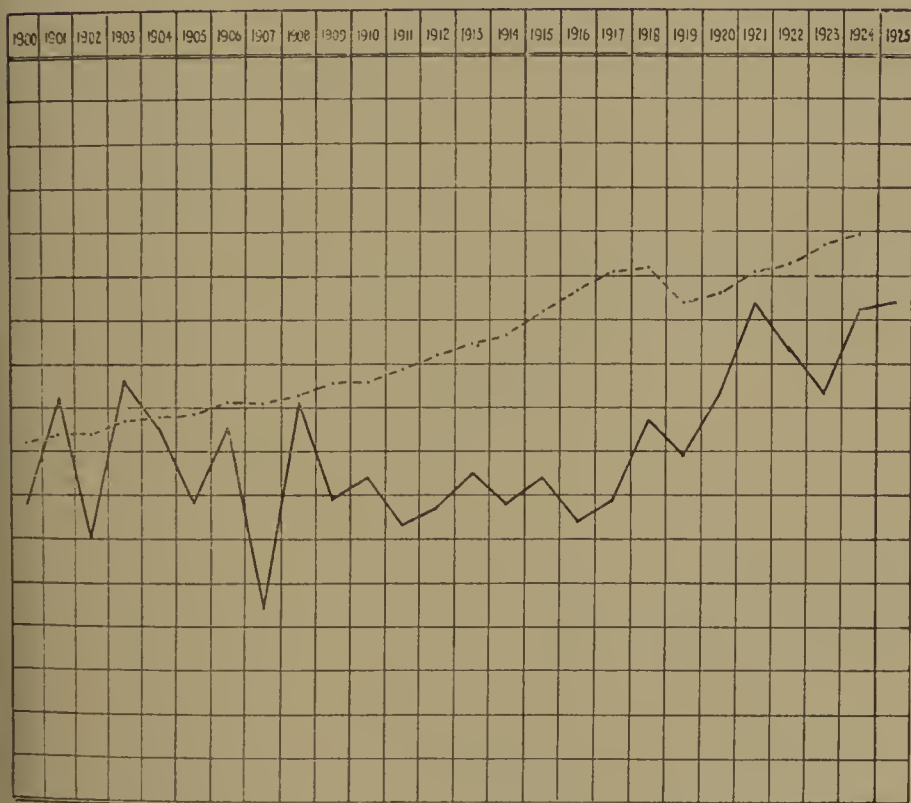
CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1925.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Decennial.		1925
											Total.	Mean.	
0—1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	·3	..
1—2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..
2—5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	·2	..
5—10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	·3	..
10—15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	·2	1
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	·2	..
20—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	·2	2
25—35	6	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	23	2·3	3
35—45	6	6	13	8	15	7	8	14	5	9	91	9·1	8
45—55	26	18	30	29	30	25	41	26	26	29	280	28·0	35
55—60	19	14	6	16	16	25	19	20	14	23	172	17·2	31
60—65	17	10	7	16	17	14	26	26	26	30	189	18·9	18
65—75	15	26	19	27	17	33	35	31	38	41	282	28·2	41
75—85	6	6	10	12	11	15	14	13	8	12	107	10·7	14
85 & over	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	8	·8	..
	97	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	148	1167	116·7	153

COMPARISON OF CANCER DEATHS.

AGE GROUPS.	1914. (1911 Census)			Ten years average (1915-1924)			1925. (1921 Census)		
	Prop. of population in each age group.	No. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Mean of two census proportions of popula- tion in each age group	Average No. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of population in each age group.	No. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.
	%		%	%		%	%		%
0—5	11·4	2	2·4	10·35	·6	·5	9·3	..	..
5—15	19·4	1	1·2	19·15	·5	·4	18·9	1	·7
15—25	18·7	—	—	18·25	·4	·3	17·8	2	1·3
25—35	19·9	1	1·2	18·4	2·3	2·0	16·9	3	1·9
35—45	13·9	12	14·7	14·85	9·1	7·7	15·8	8	5·2
45—55	8·3	18	21·9	9·7	28·0	24·0	11·1	35	22·9
55—65	4·8	16	19·5	5·45	36·1	30·9	6·1	49	32·0
65—75	2·6	20	24·4	2·85	28·2	24·2	3·1	41	26·8
75—85	·9	11	13·5	·9	10·7	9·2	·9	14	9·2
85 & over.	·1	1	1·2	·1	·8	·7	·1	..	..
		82			116·7			153	

CHART SHOWING MORTALITY FROM CANCER
PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY
FROM 1900.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

(45) Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, &c.			
neers	4	Wives	10
rs & Plasterers	2	Widows	4
Weavers	2		
s	2		
Workers	2		
enter	1		
t Weaver	1		
dryman	1		
der	1		
Age Pensioner	1		
h Worker	1		
	18		14

Diabetes.

The publicity which has attended the introduction of Insulin for the treatment of this disease may make the following table of some interest :—

	Deaths from Diabetes.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
1920	8	3	5
1921	14	4	10
1922	14	10	4
1923	10	5	5
1924	15	6	9
1925	14	6	8
	75	34	41

Inquests.

One hundred and eight inquests appear to have been held during the year, including 24 enquiries into the deaths of non-residents. In 50 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating causes, as indicated by the verdicts, were as follows :—Suicide, 12 (by taking poison, 1; by gas poisoning, 4; by drowning, 1; by shooting, 1; by cutting throat, 3; by getting in front of a train, 1; by jumping from a window, 1); scalds and burns, 3; accidental suffocation, 1; overlain, 2; accidents—falling, 7; motor accidents, 4; other accidents, 3; Murder, 2.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 8 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.56 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

	Percentages of Total Deaths Uncertified.		
England and Wales	1.0
105 Great Towns (including London)	0.6
157 Smaller Towns	1.1
London	0.0

Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

	£	s.	d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1925	27,633	5	1
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief in previous five years	50,922	9	6
Decrease on the average expenditure in out- door relief	23,289	4	5
Number of inmates of London Road Institution at end of year 1925	...	...	549
Average number of inmates for previous five years	...	...	474
Number of persons who received out-door relief in 1925	...	...	3,439
Average number of persons who received out-door relief in previous five years	...	...	10,043

Compared with 1924, there appears to be a reduction of 323 in the number of people receiving out-door relief, and a reduction of about £1,420 in the amount spent thereon. During the year 25.7 persons out of every 1,000 in the City received assistance in this form.

Medical Relief.

During the twelve months ended December 31st, 1925, the number of in-patients treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital was 4,193, with a daily average number of 222.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Coventry District Nursing Association during the year was 684. A small part of the City is provided with nurses by the Foleshill Nursing Association.

Pauper Sickness.

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 753 such cases have been returned; and of these, 77 occurred in the Coventry Rural District. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER.

The public water supply is obtained from some seven different sources, but about nine-tenths of it is derived from three

main supplies—the deep wells at Spon End and at Whitley, and the Shustoke supply of the Birmingham Corporation. Smaller quantities are obtained from the Keresley Well, the Corley Well, the Warwickshire Coal Co., and from the Knowle supply of the Birmingham Corporation.

The water supply area consists of a considerable portion of the adjoining County of Warwickshire in addition to the City, and covers a total area of 189 square miles.

The Spon End Wells are in the City, and the water finds its way up through six borings into a large circular tank 99 feet 9 inches in diameter. This tank is uncovered, and is therefore liable to receive any kind of pollution that may be carried by the air into it; as the water is supplied without filtration or any other purification process, the matter of a covering is of some importance.

The Whitley Well is situate about a mile beyond the southern boundary of the City. In 1909 certain subsidences occurred in the friable rocks over its adits, and it ceased to have the advantages of a deep well in consequence of there being direct communication with the surface. In 1915, a process of chlorination was adopted and the water was again brought into use. Regular bacteriological examinations shew that this water when leaving the works is almost uniformly sterile.

The other main source—from the Shustoke Reservoir—is obtained from the Birmingham Corporation. This reservoir is filled by the diverted water of the River Bourne, which is collected and sedimented and then passed through sand filters. A portion of this also is sometimes chlorinated.

Your Water Manager kindly informs me that, during the twelve months, 1,326,557,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 337,172,856 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 493,650,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 302,601,320 gallons have been supplied from Whitley, these being the main sources of supply.

Of the total amount it is estimated that 1,061,285,000 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 2,907,630 gallons or 21.78 gallons per head per day.

He also informs me that within the City, 192 new services have been laid on to build and supply 539 houses and 2 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 481 houses and 94

various completed buildings, in which are included 728 water-closets and 539 new baths.

During the year, 65 samples of water for chemical analysis and 96 for bacteriological examination, were obtained from the various sources of the public water supply. The results of the chemical analyses are given in the following tables.

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

SHUSTOKE.

Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
						Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
0076	0.0048	2.2	0.247	0.050	30.0	8.5	10.5	19.0	Bright and clear
0056	0.0072	2.2	0.206	0.011	33.0	9.0	11.0	20.0	Do. do.
0088	0.0084	2.1	0.165	0.050	30.0	8.5	12.5	21.0	Do. do.
0064	0.0092	2.2	0.206	0.043	30.0	6.5	14.0	20.5	Do. do.
0040	0.0096	2.3	0.186	0.027	30.2	7.0	12.0	19.0	Bright, traces of small solids
0048	0.0076	2.2	0.123	0.063	31.0	6.0	13.5	19.5	Bright and clear
0032	0.0108	2.3	0.082	0.088	32.4	6.5	12.0	18.5	Do. do.
0040	0.0060	2.2	0.165	0.041	29.8	5.5	8.5	14.0	Do. do.
0044	0.0036	2.1	0.123	0.028	27.8	6.02	8.29	14.31	Do. do.
0060	0.0050	2.3	0.125	0.039	26.6	7.5	9.0	16.5	Do. do.
0072	0.0060	2.2	0.120	0.054	29.4	6.0	10.0	16.0	Do. do.
0100	0.0044	2.0	0.12	0.063	28.2	9.5	11.0	20.5	Bright, slight traces of small fibres

"NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

is water is used for a large area outside the City within the Corporation's area of supply).

Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
						Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
0044	0.0052	2.0	0.247	0.011	44.2	10.6	19.4	30.0	Bright and clear
0040	0.0028	2.1	0.123	0.007	43.6	12.0	19.5	31.5	Do. do.
0048	0.0020	2.2	0.165	0.011	43.2	13.0	19.0	32.0	Do. do.
0016	0.0032	2.3	0.123	0.007	47.6	16.5	18.0	34.5	Do. do.
0016	0.0028	2.2	0.373	0.011	43.4	13.5	18.0	31.5	Do. do.
0024	0.0020	2.2	0.165	0.011	41.2	15.5	17.0	32.5	Do. do.
0016	0.0028	2.3	0.123	0.004	45.0	14.0	17.0	31.0	Do. do.
0016	0.0012	2.2	0.123	0.011	42.0	15.5	17.5	33.0	Do. do.
0016	0.0004	2.1	0.082	0.004	43.6	17.85	14.86	32.71	Do. do.
0040	0.0032	1.9	0.050	0.004	42.6	13.0	17.5	30.5	Do. do.
0056	0.0036	2.0	0.10	0.004	45.0	14.5	14.5	29.0	Do. do.
0056	0.0048	1.9	0.08	0.004	42.6	12.0	19.5	31.5	Do. do.

DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1925.										
Jan. 17	0.0068	0.0048	2.3	0.411	0.014	51.9	11.5	17.5	29.0	Bright and clear
Feb. 20	0.0052	0.0036	2.2	0.329	0.019	51.2	14.0	16.5	30.5	Do. slight traces of small
Mar. 20	0.0052	0.0044	2.2	0.329	0.018	55.0	15.0	16.5	31.5	Do. slight traces of small
April 25	0.0040	0.0065	2.2	0.373	0.018	47.8	12.5	18.0	30.5	Bright and clear
May 19	0.0032	0.0052	2.2	0.411	0.019	51.6	15.0	16.5	31.5	Do. slight traces of small
June 19	0.0040	0.0040	2.3	0.288	0.018	51.0	13.5	16.0	29.5	Do. do of small
July 24	0.0024	0.0052	2.2	0.329	0.008	50.8	16.0	15.5	31.5	Bright and clear
Aug. 21	0.0040	0.0036	2.3	0.329	0.022	51.6	15.5	14.5	30.0	Do. slight traces of small
Sept. 25	0.0048	0.0008	2.2	0.247	0.008	49.0	13.16	15.57	28.73	Do. do. do.
Oct. 16	0.0068	0.0040	2.3	0.150	0.015	49.0	12.5	17.5	30.0	Do. many small fibres
Nov. 21	0.0072	0.0076	2.2	0.23	0.008	49.2	12.0	17.5	29.5	Do. very slight traces of
Dec. 18	0.0072	0.0028	2.0	0.30	0.008	49.4	12.5	16.5	29.0	Bright and clear

TANK, SPON END.

1925.										
Jan. 17	0.0052	0.0044	2.2	0.373	0.018	48.4	10.5	17.5	28.0	Bright very slight traces of
Feb. 20	0.0072	0.0032	2.1	0.288	0.007	47.4	13.0	16.0	29.0	Do. slight traces of small
Mar. 20	0.0048	0.0040	2.1	0.247	0.014	46.6	13.5	16.5	30.0	Do do. do.
April 25	0.0048	0.0068	2.0	0.373	0.014	45.6	12.0	18.0	30.0	Bright and clear
May 19	0.0032	0.0068	2.2	0.411	0.015	41.6	12.0	15.5	27.5	Do. slight traces of small
June 19	0.0032	0.0036	2.2	0.373	0.015	46.0	13.5	15.0	28.5	Do. very slight traces of
July 24	0.0024	0.0036	2.3	0.288	0.008	46.8	15.5	14.5	30.0	Bright and clear
Aug. 21	0.0052	0.0044	2.3	0.247	0.045	46.8	12.5	16.5	29.0	Do. slight traces of small
Sept. 25	0.0056	0.0020	2.2	0.206	0.008	47.2	13.0	15.14	28.14	Do. do. do.
Oct. 16	0.0044	0.0040	2.1	0.200	0.008	45.8	12.0	16.0	28.0	Do. many small fibres
Nov. 21	0.0072	0.0070	2.0	0.30	0.008	45.6	11.5	16.0	27.5	Do. very slight traces of
Dec. 18	0.0072	0.0028	1.9	0.22	0.008	46.0	11.5	15.5	27.0	Bright and clear

WHITLEY.

1925.										
Jan. 16	0.0064	0.0064	4.2	0.782	0.014	72.0	10.0	25.5	35.5	Bright and clear
Feb. 21	0.0104	0.0088	4.0	0.741	0.007	75.8	12.5	23.5	36.0	Do. do.
Mar. 20	0.0076	0.0052	4.1	0.699	0.014	75.0	13.0	22.0	35.0	Do. do.
April 24	0.0056	0.0052	4.2	0.658	0.011	73.8	16.0	20.5	36.5	Do. do.
May 18	0.0052	0.0036	4.2	0.782	0.015	71.0	21.0	22.0	43.0	Do. do.
June 19	0.0060	0.0036	4.1	0.373	0.011	71.0	16.5	25.0	41.5	Do. do.
July 24	0.0044	0.0060	4.3	0.782	0.008	69.2	18.5	22.0	40.5	Do. do.
Aug. 21	0.0024	0.0060	4.0	0.576	0.015	70.6	20.0	23.0	43.0	Do. do.
Sept. 25	0.0024	0.0028	4.1	0.411	0.008	68.6	13.43	23.43	36.86	Do. do.
Oct. 16	0.0044	0.0036	4.0	0.250	0.008	70.8	19.0	22.0	41.0	Do. do.
Nov. 23	0.0056	0.0044	4.0	0.40	0.008	73.8	17.0	21.5	38.5	Do. do.
Dec. 18	0.0072	0.0048	3.8	0.56	0.004	73.0	16.0	16.5	32.5	Do. do.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The small stream known as the River Sherbourne is polluted. It could scarcely be otherwise, when in bye-gone days it probably fulfilled the function of the main sewer for the City. Surface drainage is the only form of drainage which is knowingly allowed to enter it now during its course through the City.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In the more recently developed portion of the City a dual system of drainage has been installed. This relieves the old main sewers of some of the storm water that would otherwise enter them. The question of reconstructing and enlarging the old sewers has been under consideration for some years.

The sewage of the City flows by gravitation to the Whitley Pumping Station, from which point it is pumped to the Sewage Farm at Baginton. At the Sewage Farm treatment is by means of (a) Broad Irrigation, (b) Bacteria Beds, and (c) the Activated Sludge System.

The total area of the farm is 1,084.69 acres, and the area available for broad irrigation is 598 acres. There are thirteen Bacteria Beds, which deal with two million gallons of sewage per day, whilst the Activated Sludge Scheme is designed to deal with a further two million gallons per day.

There are Storm Water Tanks and 15.9 acres of land at the Old Sewage Works, Whitley, which in times of heavy rainfall are used for the purpose of storm water treatment.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City is 34,697. There are seven privy middens and eighteen pail closets in premises which are some considerable distance from the public sewers. During the past ten years the number of privies and pail closets converted into water closets has been 12.

SCAVENGING.

The use of removable galvanized iron dustbins is practically general for the home storage of refuse at the 30,299 houses in the City. Approximately 29,105 of these are in use at the present time, and there remain but 49 fixed ashpits. In the past twenty years 677 ashpits have been replaced by removable dustbins.

The collection of house refuse is carried out entirely by your City Engineer's Department—refuse being removed three times per week from premises in the main streets and once weekly from all other premises. Requests from occupiers or from the Public Health Department to remove refuse receive immediate attention.

The bulk of the refuse is consumed at the Refuse Destructor, although a small proportion is at present being tipped on Stoke Heath.

The collection of trade refuse is not undertaken by your Council, but some of it is disposed of at the Refuse Destructor when conveyed there by the traders concerned.

The Refuse Destructor was opened in 1910, and consists of three cells. It is capable at the present time of consuming 105 tons of refuse per twenty-four hours, and during the twelve months ended September 30th last, the refuse destroyed amounted to 26,880 tons. The approximate annual working cost is now £9,000, or allowing for credits, £6,500.

There remain in use on the outskirts of the City 7 privy middens and 37 cesspools.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows:—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.		1924.	1925.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction		301	320
Drains provided with efficient traps ...		8	7
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided ...	10		8
Drains relaid ...	18		19
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...	...		...
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved ...	23		11
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer ...	5		16
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	28		30
DWELLINGS.			
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	101		66
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	119		132
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...	2		..
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ..	155		306
Dangerous stairs repaired ...	21		16
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ...	53		80
Defective spouts repaired ...	132		139
Pantry ventilation improved ...	5		2
Houses provided with food stores ...	2		...
New sinks provided ...	3		14
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	18		25
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied ..	6		5
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..	183		242
Houses limewashed after infectious disease	126		199
Cases of overcrowding remedied ...	7		2

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	5	10
Water closets reconstructed ...	12	20
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	83	98
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ...	65	48
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	39	48
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	78	65
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	86	29
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	106	107
New flushing cisterns provided ...	30	22
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	3	2
Urinals abolished ...	2	2

PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s ...	...	5
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished ...	...	...
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	...	...
Offensive ashpits abolished ...	...	2
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above ...	...	4
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins ...	335	556

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	23	18
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	45	55
Offensive accumulations removed	57	80
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants ...	9	15
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	2	2
Water supply—additional taps provided...	3	14
Miscellaneous...	190	258

Totals	<u>2,499</u>	<u>3,099</u>
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So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table :—

	1924.	1925
Number of visits to premises ...	15,824	21,244
Number of informal notices issued ...	1,606	1,695
Number of letters issued ...	2,458	2,602
Number of cleansing notices (statutory) issued	185	248
Number of statutory notices issued ...	83	92
Number of nuisances remaining unabated	24	22
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ...	6	0
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops) ...	652	504
Number of visits paid to registered premises	1,163	1,976
Number of visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	1,453	2,650

In the preceding tables the figures for the previous year are inserted for comparison.

The tables setting out the work of the Inspectors do not appear to call for comment; their work was less interfered with by extraneous duties related to the contagious diseases of animals than in the two previous years.

It will be seen from the Housing Section (page 112) that practically nothing is now done under the Housing Acts to improve the undesirable housing conditions under which so many people live in this City. For several years work of this kind has been impossible owing to there being no alternative housing accommodation. The Housing Committee is making strenuous efforts to meet the great demand for houses.

The work which can be done, as detailed in the table, is effected under the Public Health Act, 1875, *i.e.*, by dealing with the most outstanding defects as "nuisances."

Dealt with as "nuisances" are cases of *Overcrowding*; owing to the scarcity of houses, only serious cases could be dealt with: particulars of these were as follows:—

- (1) The house contained two living rooms and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 750 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and two sons, aged 16 and 11 years, and a daughter aged 9 years. Two daughters, aged 23 and 18 years, were said to sleep out except at week-ends.
- (2) The house contained one living room and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 649 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, two sons, aged 5 and 4 years, and two daughters, aged 6 and 3 years respectively. Another bedroom, containing 820 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and one son, aged 4 years (sub-tenants).
- (3) The house contained two living rooms and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 1,728 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and two daughters, aged 2 and 8 years, and two sons, aged 5 and 3 years respectively. One son, aged 14 years, was said to take his meals at home and sleep elsewhere.
- (4) The house contained one living room and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 525 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and three daughters, aged 3 years, 2 years, and 8 months respectively, and a son aged 5 years. Another bedroom, containing 435 cubic feet, was occupied by four daughters, aged 19, 13, 11 and 9 years respectively. A son, aged 16 years, is said to sleep in the living room when it is inconvenient for him to sleep at a neighbour's house.

- (5) The house contained two living rooms and three bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 910 cubic feet, was occupied by the tenant and her son, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, also the wife and baby of a sub-tenant. Another bedroom, containing 825 cubic feet, was occupied by a male lodger and a boy, aged 7 years. A third bedroom, containing 1,025 cubic feet, was occupied by a man and wife, a son, aged 8 years, and a daughter, 5 months. The front living room, containing 910 cubic feet, was occupied as a combined living and sleeping room, by a man, two daughters, aged 5 and 3 years respectively, and a son, aged 7 years.
- (6) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 1,250 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, four sons, aged 13, 9, 7 and 4 years respectively, and four daughters, aged 14, 5 and 2 years, and 3 weeks respectively.
- (7) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 1,630 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and four sons, aged 18, 16, 15 and 13 years, and two daughters, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and 3 weeks respectively.
- (8) The house contained two rooms, one of which was a workshop. The other room, containing 1,605 cubic feet, was occupied as a combined living and sleeping room by two families, viz., a man, wife and two children, aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively; and a man, wife and one child, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Canal Boats.

Inspector Clarke, the Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1925	502
Boats added to register in 1925	11
Registrations cancelled	196
Actual number of Boats on Register on 31st December, 1925	306
Number of Boats inspected in 1925	112
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations...	90
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	22
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	322
Total number occupying the Cabins	302

Details of Occupations :—

Male Adults	101
Female Adults	96
Children of School Age	74
Children under School Age	31

No. of Cases met with.	<i>Details respecting Infringements.</i>				No. of Cases remedied.
4	Registration	...	...	...	4
4	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	4
1	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat				1
4	Marking	...	...	...	2
3	Overcrowding	...	...	...	3
2	Cleanliness	...	...	...	2
5	Painting	...	...	...	2
2	Ventilation	...	...	...	1
12	Dilapidation	...	...	...	8
<hr/>					
37	Total cases met with.	Total cases remedied			27

References to other Departments.

These included 231 references to the City Engineer, 84 to the Waterworks Engineer, 2,538 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 1,080 to parents, and 664 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table:—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	2
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	8
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	101
Refuse removal	...	...	...	108
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns, those to Head Teachers, Parents and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1925.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs		
			£	s	d.
1	Contravention of Article 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	Fined £2-0-0	2	0	0
2	Contravention of Article 8 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	Fined £2-0-0	2	0	0
3	Contravention of Article 16 of the City Byelaws: Failing to remove blood and other refuse products of slaughtering once at least in every 24 hours	Fined £5-0-0	5	0	0

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	479	664	727	476	361	390	306	239	301	320	4,263
drains provided with efficient traps	45	63	51	29	36	16	33	20	8	7	308
new drains provided to premises	95	152	215	151	54	27	26	34	28	27	809
sink drains disconnected from the sewer	3	8	2	4	4		3	3	...	...	27
new sinks provided and others repaired	51	40	54	58	143	98	61	33	21	39	598
floors and walls of houses repaired	139	57	156	151	506	471	417	286	222	198	2,603
roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof...	149	53	76	169	341	279	371	209	155	306	2,108
defective spouts repaired	53	62	77	164	244	189	253	174	132	139	1,487
houses limewashed and cleansed	208	104	104	213	528	595	341	229	183	242	2,747
houses cleansed after infectious disease	326	188	184	126	137	114	111	157	126	199	1,668
offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	12
offensive privies and pail closets abolished	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	11
new water closets erected in place of above	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	11
additional new water closets provided	12	25	15	...	10	4	4	9	5	10	105
water closets provided with new cisterns...	23	49	...	42	49	35	18	19	30	22	287
" " " new basins and traps	77	147	159	161	204	449	152	62	65	96	1,572
foul water closet drains cleansed	281	875	655	278	210	286	166	84	86	29	2,950
defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	152	328	508	344	610	396	538	250	279	290	3,695
offensive ashpits abolished...	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	...	2	20
sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	1	4	1	4	4	6	17	4	...	4	45
" " " to other premises	523	383	1025	663	594	729	608	489	335	556	5,905
urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	12	8	1	14	24	12	7	6	3	2	89
courts and backyards paved and repaired	88	55	83	55	102	96	111	23	28	30	671
nuisances from animals kept, abated	45	55	49	237	89	181	163	50	45	55	969
accumulations of manure, etc., removed	83	123	161	113	80	99	105	77	57	80	978
smoke nuisances dealt with	3	5	2	4	8	4	7	15	23	18	89
cases of overcrowding dealt with	13	16	12	4	8	14	10	7	7	2	93
vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	633	507	474	592	873	1276	663	379	360	421	6,178
	3,498	3,982	4,793	4,066	5,233	5,774	4,494	2,860	2,499	3,099	40,298

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ...	14,535	14,819	16,587	20,380	23,543	32,991	28,388	19,556	15,824	21,244
„ drains tested ...	113	87	150	92	141	95	76	59	62	50
„ visits respecting Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	1,453	2,650
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	1,528	2,107	2,688	2,171	2,884	2,743	2,865	1,901	1,689	1,787
„ letters „ ...	3,066	2,711	2,425	2,383	1,372	2,185	2,127	2,230	2,458	2,602
„ nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice ...	28	32	38	32	36	45	31	21	24	22
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	...	9	...	10	2	6	7	0	6	0
„ registered premises under supervision ...	575	530	473	432	431	452	531	630	652	504
„ visits paid to registered premises... ..	1,624	2,645	1,917	1,650	1,675	1,659	2,198	1,848	1,163	1,976
„ references to City Engineer ...	39	38	38	78	415	236	159	313	158	231
„ references to Water Engineer ...	95	222	152	71	20	225	299	147	143	84
„ references to Education Department ...	1,497	1,045	613	573	448	635	704	1,389	1,350	4,693
„ Movement Licenses issued under Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	848	7,450	2,475

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on Register, December, 1925 ... 1

This house is registered to accommodate 86 male lodgers, the average number of lodgers received being 80.

Number of visits during the year ... 36

No serious contraventions were observed during the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number on Register, December, 1924	...	43
„ added to the Register	...	1
„ discontinued	...	1
„ on Register, December, 1925	...	43
„ of visits during the year	...	154
„ of contraventions observed	...	27

The contraventions observed related to :—Dirty condition of rooms and yard surfaces; foul, defective, or insufficient water closets; overcrowding; ventilation; and limewashing.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	29	4	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	118	7	..
Workplaces (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	106	1	..
TOTAL	253	12	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	27	24	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	2	2	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation	{ insufficient	1	..	..
	{ unsuitable or defective..	2	2	..
	{ not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total	32	28	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as rem-
under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers.

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists have been received from sixteen employers with respect to 81 outworkers. Of these, 47 were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and 34 in the making of textile fabrics. Seventy-three outworkers resided in the City, and eight outside; these latter cases were reported to the authorities concerned. An inspection was made of the home premises of those workers residing in the City who had been shown on the returns as employed in the making of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, and the premises were found to be satisfactory.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	56
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	101
Total number of workshops on Register ..							389

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901	12
Notified by H M. Inspector	12
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	12
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0

Offensive Trades.

Number of fish fryers on register	...	...	105
„ „ tripe boilers on register	...	...	11
„ „ hide and skin dealers on register	...	...	3
„ „ rag and bone dealers on register	...	...	3

These premises have been visited from time to time, and were found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trades would allow.

Five applications were received from persons desirous of establishing the trade of fish fryer, and of these, one was granted, three refused, and one withdrawn.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have been received during the year concerning the excessive smoke emitted from nine factory chimneys. Four hundred and twenty-eight observations have been made of chimneys at twenty-four factories, and in most cases an improvement has been effected by sending a letter of caution or notice. With a view to obtaining the co-operation of manufacturers and stokers in this matter, a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" has been supplied in several instances by the Public Health Department.

III. FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply during the year 1925 averaged 4,500 gallons per day, and the supply exceeded the demand during the whole of the year. Only about 350 gallons per day is produced in the City, and most of the remainder at farms in the adjoining districts within a radius of eight miles. Nearly half the total quantity of milk now consumed in the City is "pasteurised" and sold in bottles.

During the year specimens of milk from thirteen farms were submitted to the Birmingham University for examination, and three of the specimens, or 23 per cent., were found to contain tubercle bacilli. Following the usual procedure, the Veterinary Inspector visited the farms from which the infected milk was derived, and found four cows which appeared to be suffering from tuberculosis. These four cows were isolated and afterwards slaughtered. Control samples of milk subsequently obtained from these farms gave negative results.

Altogether, thirty primary and control specimens were examined for this purpose.

Since the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 has been in operation a considerable number of undesirable cows have been removed from dairies situate outside the City, the milk from which is supplied to the City.

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1924	7
„ „ „ „ „ 1925	7
„ „ Cowsheds in use „ 1924	13
„ „ „ „ „ 1925	13
„ „ visits during the year ...	38

With the exception of limewashing not being carried out at the specified dates, no contraventions were observed.

Milkshops.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Dec. 1924. Dec. 1925.

Number of names on the Register of		
Retail Purveyors ...	510	364
(a) Residing in the City ...	435	286
(b) „ outside the City	75	78

Number of names on the Register of		
wholesale traders and producers		
(not selling by retail) ...	14	12

Number of inspections made during the year ...	836
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In 37 instances the sale of loose milk from General Stores has been discontinued, and in 20 of these instances the sale of loose milk has been replaced by bottled milk.

Character of business carried on by Milk Vendors.

Selling loose milk from Shops :—

(a) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ...	18
(b) Where Confectionery only is sold ...	19
(c) Where the business of a General Stores is	
carried on	163
Selling milk from private dwelling-houses with-	
out rounds	11
Selling milk from private dwelling-houses with	
rounds	56
Selling milk on rounds only	97

Of the 97 milksellers who sell milk on rounds 78 reside outside the City Boundary.

Bottled milk is now sold from 262 shops.

The above Act places in the hands of the local authority the power of refusing to register premises for the sale of milk, where they are regarded as unsatisfactory; and also to strike off from the register undesirable premises. Having regard to the great importance, from a health point of view, of avoiding all possible sources of contamination of milk, it may be hoped that in the course of time milk will cease to be sold from small mixed general stores, and its sale more and more concentrated in the hands of those who sell only dairy products.

Another important feature of the Act has been the introduction of a system of grading of milk; it is true that the form of grading adopted is of a complicated character, and no one not versed in the Regulations could understand the relative values of the several grades. Also, the more stringent the conditions laid down for the production of milk, the higher the price tends to be.

But the effect of the system must be towards a bettering of the milk supply. In Coventry only three licences have been issued to producers of a graded milk, viz., "pasteurised" milk. Samples are taken from time to time, and counts are made of the number of organisms found. These have shewn that the number of organisms is frequently above the limit allowed; and in these instances the attention of the producers has been drawn to the fact with the view to obtaining an improvement in the working of their plant.

Samples of raw milk similarly examined during the year, have shewn a content of bacteria per cubic centimetre varying from 29,437 to over 30 millions.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	211	0
Cream	0	0

No samples of cream were taken for analysis.

(B) MEAT.

(i.) During the year 1,401 carcasses, or parts of carcasses, have been examined at the dead meat market held in the Barrack Square.

Eight hundred and fifty-five visits have been made to the slaughter-houses in order to inspect meat, and to enforce the bye-laws relating to such houses.

Twenty-four contraventions were observed, relating to lime-washing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of offal, and absence of suitable receptacles for offal. These contraventions were remedied.

(ii.) Some progress was made during the year in the matter of the provision of a public abattoir; consideration was given to the suitability of a piece of land at Whitley; and Mr. Stephen Ayling, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Architect to the Model Abattoir Society, was engaged to draw up preliminary plans and to advise the Committee.

(iii.) It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Forty-seven carcasses, or parts of carcasses of animals were condemned for tuberculosis.

Notifications were received from 44 butchers, using 28 slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 146 animals, viz. :— 10 bullocks, 65 cows, 40 heifers, 6 calves, 7 sheep, and 18 pigs, these being found after slaughter to be diseased or unsound. The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 6,503 lbs., and consisted of: Beef, 5,733 lbs. (of which 2,487 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 101 lbs.; pork, 534 lbs.; and veal, 135 lbs.

The number of slaughter-houses in the district at different dates was as follows :—

	In 1914.		In January, 1925.		In December, 1925.
Registered	14	...	11	...	11
Licensed	35	...	34	...	34
	—		—		—
Total	49		45		45
	—		—		—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Concerning these Regulations, I reported as follows to the Public Health Committee on January 29th, 1925 :—

“ In accordance with the instructions of your Committee, I am herewith reporting concerning the above Regulations. A copy of these Regulations, together with the accompanying circular letter of explanation, No. 547, from the Ministry of Health, has already been distributed to each member of your Committee. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for me to deal with the Regulations in detail.

It will be noted from Regulation iii. that the enforcing and executing of the provisions of these Regulations is made compulsory on the Local Authority.

The principal portion of the Regulations deals with slaughter-houses and slaughtering (Part ii.) The object aimed at is to devise a scheme by which the carcasses of all animals slaughtered shall be inspected by a competent staff. When reporting on the subject of a public slaughter-house on many previous occasions, I have pointed out that the proper inspection of meat was a practical impossibility with the large number of private slaughter-houses which we have in Coventry. Every occupier of a slaughter-house could slaughter at any time of the day or night, and an attempt at systematic inspection would mean the employment of a whole staff of Inspectors. The Regulations to some slight extent, so far as is possible, get over this difficulty by making it compulsory on every person responsible for slaughtering, to give at least three hours' notice before the slaughtering is done, unless the slaughtering is done at definite regular times, when a notice of those times will be deemed sufficient notice. It is also laid down that the viscera cannot be removed from the premises until three hours after the slaughtering, and under no circumstances between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

In order to be able to form some idea as to the amount of work that would be involved if complete inspection of carcasses were attempted, I have had Mr. Clarke's assistance in drawing up the accompanying sheet, indicating, so far as is known, the usual winter regular hours of slaughtering at the different slaughter-houses, and a summary of these hours has been copied for the information of your Committee. It will be seen from this that two-thirds of the slaughter-houses are in use on Sunday mornings between the hours of 8 and 1, and sometimes earlier, and that most of the other slaughtering is done on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at some hours between 1 p.m. and

9 p.m. It has to be remembered that these slaughter-houses are scattered all over the City, and any staff attempting to cope with this work would have to be engaged on Sunday mornings and to start work before 7 a.m. each day and be on duty until 7 p.m. each day. Probably six whole-time Meat Inspectors would be fully occupied in carrying out these Regulations alone, if complete supervision of slaughtering is to be effected. The only obvious remedy is a public slaughter-house and the cutting down of the number of private slaughter-houses as and when opportunity arises.

In the meantime, I think I have already said sufficient to indicate that the proposal at present before your Committee to increase the staff of Inspectors by one will be fully justified by these Meat Regulations, quite apart from the fact that this would merely be a reversion to the number of Inspectors you had for the five years prior to 1923.

Other regulations relating to notification of possibly diseased meat and other matters your Committee will already have seen in the printed copy.

Part iii. deals with meat marking. This cannot be adopted by a Local Authority without the consent of the Ministry. That consent would probably not be obtained until the Local Authority were in a position to have a systematic supervision of all slaughtered animals, and therefore the question need not now be discussed so far as Coventry is concerned.

Part iv. deals with certain matters relating to the cleanliness of stalls.

Part v. deals with shops and stores.

Part vi. deals with transport and handling."

The Regulations were advertised in the local newspapers, and various other steps were taken to bring the essential requirements to the notice of all concerned.

Interviews were held from time to time with the representatives of the meat traders, the provision dealers, and the railway company, at which the various points in the Regulations were discussed and explained.

Copies of the Regulations were supplied to meat traders and other persons interested.

The methods of unloading, handling and transporting meat from the wholesale markets and private slaughter-houses have

been investigated, and observations have been made at the retail shops with a view to securing compliance with the Regulations.

Thirteen printed notices have been served, and many verbal cautions given in respect to contraventions.

Magisterial proceedings were instituted for contraventions of Articles 8 and 9 of the Regulations, the defendant being fined £2 os. od. in each case.

(C) OTHER FOODS.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered :—

*From the dead meat market, Barrack Square :—*Thirteen carcasses of beef, mutton, pork and veal, and eight brace of pheasants.

*From shops and stores :—*564 lbs. of imported beef, mutton and kidneys, 195 tins of condensed milk, 20 tins of meat, 184 tins of fruit, 22 boxes of tomatoes, 217 rabbits, 40 lbs. of preserved eggs, 2 cwt. of apples and plums, 51¼ cwts. of cauliflowers, 95 lbs. pig's feet, 200 oysters, 445 tins of fish, and 59½ cwts. of fish.

Bakehouses.

Number on Register, December, 1924 ...	...	85
„ dispensed with during the year ...	...	0
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied ...	...	21
„ „ changes of occupancy ...	...	3
„ „ Bakehouses opened during the year...	...	0
„ „ Bakehouses on Register, December,		
1925 ...	...	85*
„ „ visits ...	...	145
„ „ contraventions observed ...	...	11
„ „ contraventions remedied ...	...	11

* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

The contraventions observed related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

The following table shows the number and the nature of articles submitted for analysis during the year :—

Articles.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Total.
New Milk ..	210	1	211
Butter	39	..	39
Lard	12	..	12
Camphorated Oil	6	..	6
Liquorice Powder	4	..	4
Sausage	3	..	3
Glycerine	4	..	4
Olive Oil	4	..	4
Sponge Cake	6	..	6
Cream of Tartar	3	..	3
Boric Ointment	3	..	3
Zinc Ointment	3	..	3
Total	297	1	298

The samples were collected in the following manner:—
Formal samples, 188; informal samples, 110.

Of the 211 samples of new milk, 210 were found to be genuine, and 1 adulterated to the extent of 8.5 per cent. of added water.

The adulterated sample of milk was submitted informally by a dairyman retailing milk in the City, who was supplied by a farmer residing in the County. As the place of delivery was in the County, a formal sample was obtained on delivery by the County Inspector, and this was found to contain 3.5 per cent. of added water. The case was investigated and the farmer cautioned.

The percentage of adulteration (0.34 per cent.) is the lowest recorded for many years.

In accordance with the Milk and Cream Regulations, all the samples of milk were examined for preservatives, but the results were negative.

SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

The various shops, stores and markets have been visited from time to time in order to enforce the requirements of the Orders concerning the labelling of imported meat.

IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Deaths from the seven principal infectious diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 56 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar- rhœa.
1870	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	9	15	18	28	45
1874	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16	.	16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31	10		9	28
1903	3	2	34	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11	10	..	48	49
1905	..	6	13	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17	30	66	30	51
1912	30	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37	14	87	13	16
1916	..	1	49	6	42	45	14
1917	..	1	26	4	21	1	9
1918	..	1	20	4	8	11	12
1919	..	2	16	1	14	8	3
1920	9	2	14	12	8
1921	..	1	8	4	1	4	14
1922	2	25	16	1
1923	..	1	7	..	6	12	1
1924	8	1	1	15	0
1925	15	..	13	9	3

* From this date deaths from Membranous Croup have been classified under Diphtheria.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY.														
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						All Saints Ward.	Bablake Ward.	Cheylesmore Ward.	Foleshill Ward.	Grey Friars Ward.	Harnall Ward. (H)	Hearnsall Ward.	Hill Fields Ward.	Radford Ward.	St. Mary's Ward.	Stoke Ward.	Swanswell Ward.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.														65 & upwards.
Small-pox	72	2	9	27	8	16	8	2	9	..	20	..	1	7	..	14	..	12	2	7	71
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, (including Membranous Group)	190	2	37	116	23	10	2	..	16	..	12	15	17	23	17	9	8	22	14	13	44
Erysipelas	67	..	2	4	4	19	27	11	2	6	8	8	5	7	4	6	2	4	4	11	..
Scarlet fever	329	1	58	228	31	9	2	..	20	26	21	22	27	30	25	20	23	14	37	64	261
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing fever (R)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	15	..	..	..	4	10	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	1	6	..	5	2	7	..	..	172†
Respiratory Tuberculosis	191	..	3	11	52	79	43	3	26	9	17	16	16	14	16	16	8	24	14	15	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	39	3	8	15	5	6	1	1	3	2	6	3	6	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	106	4	19	16	14	19	25	9	2	6	9	4	10	5	12	18	6	18	11	5	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	21	..	1	1	3	6	8	2	2	1	4	..	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	20	..	1	4	4	8	3	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	2	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	1003	51	309	623	16	4	..	..	115	35	58	127	71	111	51	138	79	61	42	115	..
Totals	2088	94	447	1048	165	186	120	28	200	114	164	200	157	208	134	232	136	169	134	240	557

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds)

Mark (W) indicates the locality in which the Workhouse is situated.

WEEKLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

WEEK.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Polio-Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Chicken Pox.
25. ry	3	..	11	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	32
10	1	5	2	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
17	..	1	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
24	..	6	8	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	17
31	4	5	6	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15
7	3	6	2	..	2	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	19
14	7	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	25
21	3	4	3	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
28	..	3	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	18
7	2	4	2	..	1	3	5	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	15
14	3	9	2	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
21	2	3	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	18
28	7	4	5	..	..	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	16
4	1	2	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	15
11	2	10	5	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	28
18	2	9	4	..	1	1	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	28
25	4	6	6	..	2	..	7	1	1	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	39
2	3	4	4	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	42
9	3	8	2	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	18
16	2	12	9	..	..	2	12	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	23
23	3	2	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	9
30	3	7	2	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	18
6	3	5	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
13	1	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	17
20	7	6	2	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	9
27	1	6	4	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
4	2	7	11	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
11	..	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15
18	3	4	3	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
25	..	7	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	23
st 1	..	6	2	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
8	..	7	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
15	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12
22	..	8	3	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
29	..	3	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
ember 5	..	3	8	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	13
12	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
19	..	3	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
ber 26	..	7	5	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	14
3	..	7	7	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	19
10	..	7	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	35
17	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	38
24	..	9	5	..	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	22
31	..	5	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	44
umber 7	..	6	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	17
14	..	10	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	28
21	..	8	6	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	28
28	..	11	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	18
mber 5	..	13	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	28
12	..	11	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	33
19	..	19	4	..	..	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	24
26	..	10	2	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	25
TOTALS	72	335	191	3	17	68	193	39	29	1	..	19	..	20	106	..	..	1019

Diphtheria.

During the year 190 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 15 deaths were registered from this cause. The attack rate was 1.42 per 1,000 of the population, and the mortality from this disease was 0.11. Forty-four of the notified cases (*i.e.*, 23.1 per cent.) were admitted to the City Hospital.

For England and Wales the case rate for the year per 1,000 population was 1.23, and the death rate 0.07.

Scarlet Fever.

Three hundred and twenty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, but there were no deaths registered as due to this disease. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 2.46. Two hundred and sixty-one (*i.e.*, 79 per cent.) of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital.

Amongst the Wards, Swanswell had the largest number of cases.

In England and Wales the case rate per 1,000 population was 2.36, and the death rate 0.03.

Typhoid Fever.

There were three cases notified as Typhoid Fever, and no death was registered from this disease. In two of these cases the infection appeared to have been imported from other districts; one of the cases was admitted to the City Hospital.

Chicken Pox.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable within the City by an Order of the City Council on July 31st, 1923, under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Section 7 (1). The Order came into force on August 13th, 1923, and was for a period of six months; it has four times been renewed for similar periods.

In 1925 the number of notifications received was 1,003; and intimations were received from school teachers in regard to 414 cases amongst school children.

The utility of the notification of this disease is manifested by the particulars given under the head of " Small Pox " on page 62.

A number of cases of Small Pox were brought to light by the notification of cases alleged to be Chicken Pox. (*v.* Report on Small Pox, page 61).

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Twenty cases of this disease were notified during the year, and thirteen deaths were attributed to it.

The increase in the number of notifications of this disease is shown in the following table :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total in 7 years.
Notifications ..	10	8	5	..	7	48	20	98
Deaths	7	6	3	..	3	8	13	40

A short analysis of the notifications of, and the deaths from this disease during 1925, shows the age incidence of attack and of decease :—

	Ages in years							Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	
Notification	1	4	4	8	3	..	20
Deaths	1	1	5	3	3	..	18

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, etc.

Only one case of this disease was notified, but two deaths were registered as due to it. Both deaths occurred in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

No notifications were received during the year in regard to :—Poliomyelitis, Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Cholera, Plague and Typhus Fever.

Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During the year, 106 cases of *Acute Primary Pneumonia* and 21 cases of *Acute Influenzal Pneumonia* were notified.

The deaths registered from all forms of Pneumonia numbered 86.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below :—

			Samples sent.	Result positive.	Result negative.
Typhoid Fever	...	...	13	3	10
Diphtheria	...	...	937	253	684
Phthisis	...	...	459	105	354
Syphilis *	...	...	491	182	309
Gonorrhœa	...	...	77	—	—
Spirochetes	...	...	4	—	—
Others	...	...	14	—	—
Totals			1995		

Of the above specimens, 203 diphtheria swabs were sent from the City Hospital, and 416 Wassermann samples from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

In ascertaining the freedom from infection of school children who had suffered from Diphtheria or been in contact with those who had, the School Nurses took 476 swabs.

SMALL POX.

A further outbreak of this disease involving 72 cases has to be recorded for 1925. In the previous year 26 cases had been notified between February and July.

As with the epidemic which has been prevalent in several parts of the country during the past three or four years, the cases were of a mild variety; only nine of them could be described as approaching any degree of severity. The very mildness of the cases forms one of the great difficulties in their suppression. The usual history is that a patient has an attack of illness resembling and generally called "Influenza"; this is better in about four days and is followed by a crop of pimples; these generally become vesicles (or little "blisters") followed by suppuration; if numerous they arouse concern; if few in number they may go through an atypical course and abort, attracting little attention; in the latter very mild cases it often happens that no medical attendant is called in, until further and perhaps more marked cases occur among the contacts.

Early in the outbreak it was clear that two of the elementary schools were acting as sources of infection, and that the only way

of dealing with the matter was by adopting a regular and systematic inspection of the children. As this could not be done without further assistance, your Committee in February appointed Dr. J. H. Clarke as Temporary Assistant Medical Officer of Health for this purpose, and he resigned this appointment in September on the termination of the outbreak.

Of the 72 cases occurring, 71 were admitted to the Pinley Hospital, the other one being practically free from infection by the date he was notified. One suspected case was admitted to Hospital for observation; and one mother, not suffering from Small Pox, was admitted with her three weeks old infant who was, the mother of course being vaccinated before admission.

(On January 1st, 1925, seven patients from outside the City were remaining in at the Pinley Hospital, and 37 others were admitted during the year (for particulars of districts, *v.* page 100). All of these were mild cases except eleven, which were more severe).

The following is a copy of a report on the outbreak submitted by me to the Public Health Committee on the 3rd September, 1925 :—

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UPON SMALL POX IN THE CITY IN 1925.

The number of cases of Small Pox occurring in the City from January 1st, 1925, to July 15th, was 72.

The monthly and weekly incidence of these is here shewn :—

Weeks ..	January (5)					February (13)				March (14)				April (9)			
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Cases	1	..	..	4	3	7	3	..	2	3	2	7	1	2	2	4

Weeks ..	..				May (14)					June (12)				July (5)		
	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Cases..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	7	1	2	..	3

The cases were distributed throughout the various Wards as follows :—

All Saints	..	..	9	Hill Fields	..	..	14
Cheylessmore	..	..	20	Stoke	..	..	2
Grey Friars	..	..	1	St. Mary's	..	..	12
Harnall	..	..	7	Swanswell	..	..	7

The other four wards had no cases.

The ages and the vaccinal condition of those affected were found to be :—

	All ages	Ages in groups of years						
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+
Total	72	2	9	27	8	16	8	2
Vaccinated in Infancy ..	15	..	..	..	2	5	7	1
Unvaccinated ..	57	2	9	27	6	11	1	1

Of the total number of cases notified, 79 per cent. were unvaccinated.

No person under the age of 16 years who was vaccinated in infancy contracted the disease.

The percentage of cases erroneously diagnosed, or notified as Chicken Pox, and subsequently found by the Public Health Department to be suffering from Small Pox, was 21 (15 out of the 72).

In addition, the percentage of cases primarily discovered by the Public Health Department to be suffering from Small Pox and not attended or called attention to by any medical man was 35 (25 out of the 72).

In my monthly reports to your Committee observations in detail have been made upon various aspects of the epidemic. It may be of interest to summarise some of the outstanding features of the present outbreak.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the disease was most prevalent in the periods February—March, and May—June. The high incidence of the disease in February is largely accounted for by contact infection at the London Road Institution. Eleven cases (of which nine were Coventry cases) were traced to direct or indirect infection at this Institution.

The table shewing the distribution of cases according to Wards indicates the excessive prevalence in the neighbourhood of certain schools.

An analysis of the probable sources of infection of all the cases notified to date has been made. An outstanding feature of this investigation has been that a large majority of the cases were children attending certain elementary schools or their relatives

In 44 cases the infection appeared to have emanated either from Frederick Bird School or from St. Michael's School—22 being attributable to each school.

The table shewing the ages and vaccinal condition of the notified patients has been inserted to draw attention to the indisputable value of vaccination as a preventative of Small Pox.

The percentages alluded to above clearly indicate the value of the work of the Public Health Department, not only in visiting cases notified by medical men, but in rectifying errors of diagnosis and also in discovering fresh foci of infection. The epidemic has thus been kept well under control, and it is hoped may now be nearing an end in this locality. In view of the continued prevalence of the disease in adjoining counties, it would appear to be desirable that the Order for the compulsory notification within the City of cases of Chicken Pox should be renewed for a further period."

No further cases occurred during the remainder of the year.

The following table sets out the notifications of and the deaths from this disease in previous years:—

			No. of cases notified.	No. of deaths from.
1863	...	...	—	28
1871	...	...	—	166
1872	...	...	—	57
1881	...	...	1	1
1882	...	...	4	—
1883	...	...	9	—
1884	...	...	1	—
1885	...	...	1	—
1889	...	...	2	—
1892	...	...	1	—
1893	...	...	30	—
1894	...	...	22	1
1896	...	...	3	—
1901	...	...	2	—
1902	...	...	4	—
1903	...	...	71	3
1904	...	...	5	1
1905	...	...	1	—
1910	...	...	1	—
1924	...	...	26	—
1925	...	...	72	—

In England and Wales during the year there were 5,307 cases of Small Pox notified.

Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past six years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1920	3372	247	326	2799	9·6
1921	2716	246	250	2220	9·2
1922	2543	189	299	2055	11·7
1923	2421	149*	411	1862	16·9
1924	2354	177	476	1701	20·2
1925	2377	127	850	1400	35·75

* One of the deaths related to a birth registered elsewhere.

Declarations made of Conscientious Objection.

1920	...	...	...	2,303
1921	...	...	...	2,030
1922	...	...	...	1,880
1923	...	...	...	1,342
1924	...	...	...	1,082
1925	...	...	...	1,338

It will be seen that this community is largely an unvaccinated one.

In the year ended December 31st, 1925, there were 1,734 persons—other than children coming under the Act of 1867, who were vaccinated, and of these 721 were primary cases and 1,013 were re-vaccinations.

SCHOOLS.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 127).

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is stated that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Public Health Committee, and on page 65 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

Notifications received from Schools, 1925.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Mumps.	Ring- worm.	Miscel- laneous	TOTALS.
Elementary Schools:										
Broad Street, Boys ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Centaur Road, Boys..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
" Infants	129	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Cheylesmore, Boys..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
" Infants	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Edgwick, Mixed ..	4	2	12	1	2	1	15	..	..	37
" Infants ..	84	19	34	..	1	3	7	1	20	169
Edgwick, Infants ..	41	14	14	..	2	..	7	..	..	78
Folly Lane, Infants..	31	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	37
Redk. Bird Sen., Boys	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	3	8
" Sen., Girls	18	..	7	2	1	..	5	1	60	94
" Jun., Boys	52	5	15	1	..	..	5	..	38	116
" Jun., Girls	55	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	37	98
St. Olbrook Lane, Boys	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
" Girls	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
" Infants	97	9	19	..	4	1	..	..	..	180
St. John Gulson, Boys ..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
" Girls ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Infants	97	12	86	1	2	1	26	1	..	226
Little Heath ..	24	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	39
Narrow Lane, Sen. ..	11	..	4	..	5	..	2	..	..	22
" Jun. ..	101	34	15	..	1	..	7	..	1	159
Paradise ..	106	24	26	..	8	..	34	..	..	198
Radford, Sen. ..	7	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
" Jun. ..	75	10	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	90
Red Lane, Boys ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	8
" Girls ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	7
" Infants ..	49	5	18	..	2	1	7	..	2	79
St. Peter's ..	34	7	18	..	..	..	9	..	..	68
South Street, Girls ..	..	..	13	..	..	1	2	1	..	17
" Infants	75	2	5	..	..	1	10	1	1	95
St. Don Street Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Girls ..	8	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	15
" Infants	71	20	10	..	1	2	30	1	..	135
Stoke Council, Boys..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
" Girls..	..	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	16
" Infants	200	41	16	..	8	4	28	1	..	298
Wheatley St., Boys ..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4
St. Michael's, Mixed ..	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	1	13
" Infants ..	41	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	49
Wheatley Heart ..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
St. Elizabeth's ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	7
St. John's, Senior ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
" Junior ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
St. Mark's, Mixed ..	10	..	8	..	2	1	1	..	..	22
" Infants ..	33	3	7	..	1	5	7	1	8	65
St. Mary's, Mixed and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Infants ..	24	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	33
St. Michael's, Boys ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
" Infants	23	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	33
St. Osburg's, Mixed..	12	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	20
Stoke C. of E. ..	47	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	58
Private School.										
St. Avenbury Preparatory	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
TOTALS ..	1586	234	414	7	63	36	232	16	178	2766

No returns were received from the following Elementary Schools:—Broad Street Girls (for past 2 years), Centaur Road Girls (for past 2 years), Cheylesmore Girls, Edgwick Mixed (for past 2 years), Lane Boys (for past 2 years), Folly Lane Girls, South Street Boys (for past 2 years), Wheatley Girls and Infants, St. Michael's Girls, St. Osburg's Infants (for past 3 years), Wheatley Street (for past 2 years).

Secondary Schools:—Barr's Hill (for past 4 years), Stoke Park (for past 3 years), Junior Technical (for past 5 years) Bablake (for past 5 years), King Henry VIII. (for past 2 years).

Epidemic Influenza.

The deaths from this disease occurring during the year numbered 29.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

Facilities for the cleansing and disinfecting of persons are provided at the Coventry Union, and by permission of the Guardians may be utilised by any infested persons.

A cleansing Centre is provided at the School Clinic for the use of children. Figures showing the extent to which this has been used are given on page 134.

The Council has adopted Sections 48 and 49 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which contain certain powers in relation to the cleansing of verminous persons.

Death Rate from Infectious Diseases.

The deaths and death rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out in the table hereunder :—

	Notified.	Died.	Case Fatality per cent.
Small Pox ...	72	—	0.0
Scarlet Fever ...	329	—	0.0
Diphtheria ...	190	15	7.9
Typhoid Fever ...	3	—	0.0
Measles ...	—	13	—
Whooping Cough	—	9	—
Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	3	—
		40	

This corresponds to a death rate of 0.30. The average for the previous ten years was 0.51. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown hereafter, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).

	Coventry	England and Wales.	105 Great Towns.	157 smaller Towns.
Small Pox	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.000	0.03	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria	0.112	0.07	0.09	0.06
Typhoid Fever	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.01
Measles	0.097	0.13	0.17	0.15
Whooping Cough	0.067	0.15	0.18	0.14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. (See note above).	4.5*	8.4	10.8	7.60

*This figure is based on the deaths of children under two years from Diarrhoea (including thereunder deaths from diseases other than Epidemic Diarrhoea and Infective Enteritis), in order that the rate may be comparable with that for the rest of the country.

It will be noted that, except in the case of Diphtheria, Coventry compares favourably with the rest of the country.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 208 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 52 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to the notice of this Department.

There were 141 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 24 to other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 1.05 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and a rate of 1.23 for all forms of the disease.

The routine steps taken locally to combat this disease have been dealt with in previous reports.

In 25 instances (14 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary), deaths were registered in the City as due to this disease, although no notification had been received that the deceased were suffering from tuberculosis. Five inwardly transferable deaths, registered as due to this disease (3 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) also related to persons who had not been notified.

It will be seen that of the 165 persons dying from tuberculosis during the year, there were 30 in regard to whom this Department had no previous knowledge, *i.e.*, 18.1 per cent., or approximately one out of every five.

RETURN OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1925 UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Number of Notifications on Form A.															Number of Notifications on Form B.†					Number of Notifications on Form C.		
Age Periods.	* Primary Notifications.														Total Notifications on Form A	Primary Notifications*				Total Notifications on Form B	Poor Law Institutions.	Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications	Under 5	5 to 10		10 to 15	15 to 17	Total Primary Notifications				
1	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 17	Total Primary Notifications	19	20	21		
Pulmonary, Males	..	1	4	1	4	16	21	29	28	9	3	116	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	109
" Females	..	2	2	4	19	13	20	9	4	2	..	75	125	..	..	..	..	..	2	57
Non-Pulmonary, Males..	2	3	5	3	1	1	3	2	..	1	1	22	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Females	1	5	2	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.

All notifications on Form D are disregarded in preparing this return.

* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been notified in the area is regarded as duplicate.

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form C made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1925, to the 31st December, 1925, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	5
„ Females ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	3	2	1	2	..	12
Non-pulmonary Males ..	2	2	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	11
„ Females	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Total new cases coming to notice from all sources { Pulmonary ... 208
Non-pulmonary ... 52

Of the 149 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis or occurring amongst notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis it would appear that :—

I was notified 12 years before death			
I	„	„	11 „ „ „
4	were	„	10 „ „ „
I	was	„	9 „ „ „
3	were	„	8 „ „ „
6	„	„	7 „ „ „
2	„	„	6 „ „ „
9	„	„	4 „ „ „
8	„	„	3 „ „ „
27	„	„	2 „ „ „
21	„	„	1 year „ „
3	„	„	8 months „ „
2	„	„	7 „ „ „
5	„	„	5 „ „ „
5	„	„	4 „ „ „
9	„	„	3 „ „ „
10	„	„	2 „ „ „
5	„	„	1 „ „ „
4	„	„	2 weeks „ „
2	„	„	1 day „ „
4	„	„	on day of death
<hr/>			
132			
17 were taken from the Death Returns			
<hr/>			
149			
<hr/>			

From the table on page 71 it will be seen that of the 4,756 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that have come to our notice since 1912, 1,797, or 37.7 per cent., have died, 992, or 21.0 per cent. have left the City or been lost sight of, and 1,967, or 41.3 per cent., are alive and on the register. From this it would appear that one person in every 68 in the City is a notified case of phthisis.

The following table shows the total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which have come to our notice since 1912, the number of deaths yearly amongst those cases, the number of cases leaving the City or lost sight of, and the total number of cases remaining on the register.

Number of Cases	DEATHS															Removals or Cases lost sight of	Number remain- ing on Register
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total Deaths		
411	42	8	13	14	9	6	5	2	1	..	2	3	1	..	106	82	223
322	..	60	36	10	12	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	130	84	108
308	83	41	15	5	6	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	165	67	76
427	87	37	13	15	7	7	5	4	4	2	4	185	102	140
465	80	42	19	4	5	2	4	3	1	1	161	132	172
518	75	46	14	8	7	3	3	3	3	162	156	200
488	73	26	10	7	5	1	2	6	130	127	231
346	77	25	9	8	7	4	2	132	67	147
296	62	25	19	9	6	..	121	67	108
278	62	26	15	8	9	120	48	110
246	72	25	14	8	119	21	106
233	60	30	27	117	18	103
205	62	21	83	17	105
208*	66	66	4	138
1756	42	68	132	152	153	144	167	138	119	121	144	133	135	149†	1797	992	1967

* This number (208) is made up of:—

Notifications on Forms A. and B.	..	..	..	191
Information from death returns	..	..	..	14
Information from the lists of Transferable deaths	..	..	..	3

† This figure (149) includes 7 deaths amongst notified tuberculous patients, which were registered as due to some other disease, and one death of a notified case, which death subsequently was transferred elsewhere.

The following table is intended to show how many ex-sanatorium patients were known to be "remaining well" at the end of the year. It has been compiled since your Council first provided Sanatorium beds in 1909. It should furnish a valuable index of the permanence of the benefit derived from this form of treatment.

PATIENTS.

No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.															
		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1924	1925
19	...	11	10	8	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
20	...	...	12	13	10	7	5	6	5	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
23	4	...	...	15	16	12	9	11	9	9	6	6	4	4	4	3	3
46	4	...	...	...	19	23	21	19	21	14	14	14	12	12	9	7	10
60	16	...	...	...	...	33	38	35	30	26	26	20	19	24	17	15	15
119	27	...	...	...	...	...	43	63	54	42	42	39	33	40	34	31	29
139	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	81	71	62	52	58	48	48	38
194	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	111	100	100	78	82	77	66	59
179	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	97	84	74	84	79	58	55
157	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	76	64	73	72	53	53
127	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	50	57	56	45	49
156	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	67	44	45
149	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	66	52	40
110	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42	34
147	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	54
117	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	31
157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1919																	550

There were 80 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1925.

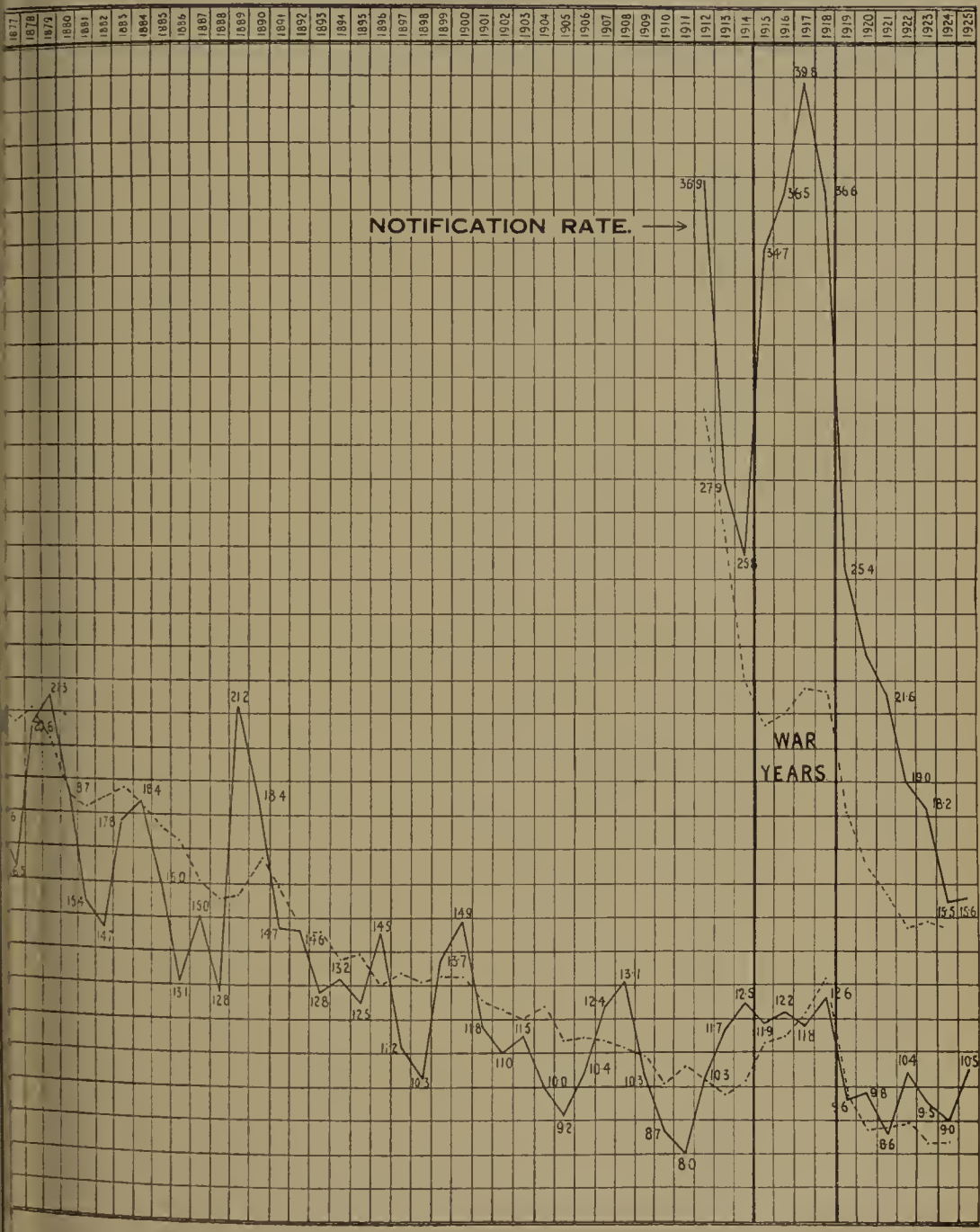
† of the Total (550) remaining well at the end of the year, 546 are said to be at work daily, or in the case of children, at School.

PHTHISIS DEATHS.

Occupations of Persons dying from Phthisis in 1926.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Engineers :— Fitters and Turners 18 Toolmakers 2 Machinists 8 Labourers 11 Polishers... .. 4 Moulders 4 Examiners.. .. 3 Cycle Workers 3 Carpenters 2 Body Makers 2 Clerks 2 Salesmen 2 Gardeners 2 Painters 2 Steel Stampers 2 Butcher 1 Newsagent 1 School Age 1 Tinsmith 1 Sheet Metal Worker 1 Stoker 1 Storekeeper 1 Hawker 1 Army Pensioner 1 Sand Blower 1 Picture Framer 1 Motor Tester 1 Hairdresser 1 Bricklayer 1 Shoe Maker 1 Licensed Victualler 1 Lorry Driver 1 Pavior 1	Wives 19 No Occupation 7 Widows 6 Silk Workers 4 Machinists.. .. 4 School Age 4 Textile Workers 2 Under School Age 2 Ribbon Weaver 1 Laundry Worker 1 Chain Worker 1 Library Assistant 1 Housekeeper 1 Examiner 1 Enameller.. .. 1 Engineers' Assembler 1 <div style="text-align: right;">56</div>
85	

RATE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATH RATE FROM ESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 POPULATION.



The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 52 YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Phthisis.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Totals.	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Averages of Tuberculosis Death Rates.
1871†	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.38
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	*135	1.17	41	176	1.52	
1914	119,003	149	1.25	31	180	1.51	1.16
1915	122,982	147	1.19	44	191	1.55	
1916	127,089	155	1.22	42	197	1.55	
1917	130,000	154	1.18	52	206	1.58	
1918	133,000	168	1.26	44	212	1.59	
1919	136,000	131	0.96	36	167	1.22	1.38
1920	130,000	128	0.98	32	160	1.23	
1921	128,205	*110	0.86	31	141	1.10	
1922	129,000	134	1.04	19	153	1.18	
1923	130,500	124	0.95	25	149	1.14	
1924	132,000	119	0.90	28	147	1.11	1.16
1925	133,500	141	1.05	24	165	1.23	

* If this table is compared with the corresponding table in previous Reports, it will be seen that the figures for the years 1913 to 1921 differ from those formerly given. This is due to the fact that deaths from miliary tuberculosis, which during those years were included under "phthisis," are now by international agreement, classified under "Other forms of tuberculosis," and the table has been altered accordingly.

† Half year only.

Report by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. J. McG. Williams reports as follows :—

“During 1925 the number of new Coventry patients examined at or in connection with the Dispensary in the Quadrant was 541, as compared with 526 in 1924. Of the 541 patients examined, 506 attended the Dispensary, and 35 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 2,750, and 61 home visits to old patients were made during the year. For convenience the home visits to both old and new patients are counted as attendances at the Dispensary, making a total of 2,846 attendances. In 1924 the number of attendances was 2,502.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5 to 9 p.m., and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during the year the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old patients.

The only change that occurred in the Joint Committee's Medical Staff was at the Memorial Sanatorium, where Dr. MacNair resigned his post as Assistant Resident Medical Officer, on being appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer for Essex, and Dr. Horne was appointed as his successor.

In the summer of 1925, the number of beds for female patients at Bramcote Sanatorium was increased from 8 to 15, and at the end of the year the Joint Committee had provided 191 beds—150 at the Memorial Sanatorium and 41 at Bramcote.

In addition, the Joint Committee continued to arrange for the treatment of certain cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in General Hospitals, as in previous years, and the Committee have asked the Ministry of Health to increase the number of these Hospital beds from 24 to 35.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health issued a Memorandum requiring Local Tuberculosis Authorities to furnish, in future, more systematic and complete information concerning the work done under their approved schemes than has been asked for hitherto. Local Authorities are not required to furnish their returns in the new form for the year 1925, but are asked to do so if possible, and in this area the request of the Ministry is being complied with. Information concerning the

Coventry patients has been extracted from these returns, and is set out in the Appendix to this Report.

The following tables give the usual information regarding Coventry patients :—

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	..	198	541	Pulmonary	..	139
	Female	..	173		Non-Pulmonary	..	8
Children	Male	..	90		Doubtful	..	3
	Female	..	80		Not Tuberculous	..	391

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1925.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1925.	Total.
Insured ..	0	2	2
Uninsured ..	4	0	4

} 6

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
231	17	214	0

Contacts.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15	39	73	112
Under 15	58	61	119

Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 2,846

Attendances of County Patients ... 1,065

3,911

At the end of 1924, ten doubtful cases were under observation, and during 1925 one of these was found to be tuberculous. In addition five persons examined in previous years attended again in 1925, and were diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Particulars concerning these six patients are included in the following tables, bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 547.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observa- tion.	Not Tuber- culous.	Total.
	Tubercle Bacilli present.			Bones and Joints	Abdom- inal	Other Organs	Peri- pheral Glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
21	19	59	46	3	0	1	4	3	391	547
145				8						

The 394 non-tuberculous and doubtful cases are not included in the following tables :—

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
3	6	6	24	26	14	13	16	17	17	5	4	2	153

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhoea Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
71	19	36	27	153

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
67	12	74	153

Sputum Examination.—Four hundred and ninety-eight specimens of sputum were examined in the Laboratory at the Dispensary and 214 were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 124 of the 145 definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, seven patients had no sputum, the sputum of twelve patients was negative, and it was not examined in two cases.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and

institutions made use of during the year is given in the following tables :—

<i>Sanatoria :—</i>				Admissions.	Discharges.
Bramcote	...	...	...	59	53
Memorial	...	...	...	113	101
<i>Hospitals :—</i>					
Rugby	...	...	...	4	8
Warneford (Leamington)	...	...	...	3	3
Woodlands (Birmingham)	...	...	...	1	0
				180	165

Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—

Bramcote Sanatorium	...	...	...	15
Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	...	3
				18

Average duration of treatment, all institutions 22.88 weeks.

Average duration of treatment, Bramcote

Sanatorium 12.02 weeks.

Average duration of treatment, Memorial

Sanatorium 26.76 weeks.

Further details as to the immediate results of institutional treatment will be found in Table II. of the appendix to this report.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that during the year the total amount received from Warwickshire and City patients was £239 4s. 11d. The amount received in 1924 was £576 14s. 1d., and in 1923, £688 3s. 3d. In 1925 a voluntary system of payments was tentatively adopted.

Old cases of at least twelve months duration were examined, with a view to finding out their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind :—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
83	16	133	232
35.7%	7%	57.3%	

Contacts.—Routine examination of contacts was continued. Little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations, and only 13 contacts failed to keep their appointments. It was found that 17 persons out of the 231 examined were definitely tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this report and in the Appendix.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who had this form of treatment was 6, nine less than in 1924.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 632 X-Ray examinations of Coventry patients made during 1925; of these, 614 were screen examinations and 18 were photographs. Six hundred and fifteen (615) examinations of the chest were made, and 17 examinations of other parts. In 1924 the number of X-Ray examinations was 487.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1925, 11 of the Coventry shelters were in use. During the year 6 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required and 6 were erected at new addresses. At the end of 1925 there were 5 vacant shelters.

Children.—One hundred and sixty-six (166) children up to the age of 15 attended the Dispensary for examination. Of these, 4 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 2; Stage II., 2; Stage III., 0. It is of interest to note that two of the pulmonary cases had sputum in which the tubercle bacilli were found.

Dental Treatment.—Dental treatment was given to patients needing it at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria. Particulars of the cases treated in these Sanatoria appear in the reports of the Medical Officers of these Institutions to the House Committees.

After-Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing, and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. Gifts of clothing and sums of money amounting to £28 were received from various sources. There were 130 applications for help, and the cases were dealt with by the Tuberculosis Nurse as follows :—

Financial help, 27; Employment found, 2; Clothing supplied, 23; arrangements for admission to the Infirmary, 5; Relief from Guardians, 7; Special Nursing arrangements, 26; Coal Tickets, 15; sent to Convalescent Homes, 2; Special social service, 6; Assistance to ex-soldiers in connection with Pensions, 5; unable to help, 12.

The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 421 visits to patients' homes, 37 of these being to discharged ex-service men; and the Health Visitors paid 2,457 such visits, of which 66 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment to 14 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £348 13s. 9d. was spent on extra nourishment in Warwickshire and Coventry in 1925. In 1924 the amount spent was £380 14s. 11d. As a general rule, the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10/- per head per week.

Payment of patients' travelling expenses.—The amount spent on travelling expenses during the year was three shillings and sixpence.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—With the approval of the Ministry of Health, the Joint Committee have authorised the sending of suitable cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to any approved orthopædic clinics in the area, for examination by an orthopædic surgeon. The Joint Committee have asked the Ministry of Health to increase their outside beds for patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, from 24 to 35. If this increase be granted it should have the effect of making available for pulmonary cases a few beds at the Committee's Sanatoria, hitherto occupied by non-pulmonary cases.

Poor Law Institutions.—The Ministry of Health, in a circular dated the 31st July, 1925, drew attention to the need for effective co-operation between Local Authorities and Poor Law Institutions in the matter of the treatment of tuberculosis, and suggested that this might be facilitated if Tuberculosis Officers were appointed as consultants upon the staffs of Poor Law Institutions.

After consideration, the Joint Committee decided that they would raise no objection to the adoption of this course, where the Poor Law Authority concerned so desired, but expressed the opinion that there would be no advantage in this, as the consultant services of their Tuberculosis Officers are available for all doctors in the area, including the Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions.

Legislation affecting Tuberculosis.—Legislation affecting Tuberculosis is included in the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 of which enacts that, under certain conditions, a County Council or Local Authority may apply for, and a court may make, an order for the removal of a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, to an institution. This Act came into force on the 8th September, 1925.

In addition an order was made by the Ministry of Health, dated the 31st July, 1925, which gives Local Authorities power to take steps to prevent persons known to be suffering from tuberculosis, and to be in an infectious state, from handling milk.

Sanocrysin.—A new form of treatment has been adopted at the Memorial Sanatorium as a result of Dr. Heaf's study leave, spent in Denmark last spring. The treatment consists in the use of a gold-containing substance called sanocrysin, and was commenced in the summer of 1925. Although it would be premature to pass a definite opinion, I think I may say that the immediate results are encouraging, at any rate in the majority of cases treated so far. Suitable cases improve more quickly than with ordinary sanatorium treatment, and the tubercle bacilli either disappear from the sputum or become less numerous. In some cases the bacilli disappeared in a very short space of time. Undue optimism is, however, to be deprecated, and the patients treated with sanocrysin must be carefully watched for a considerable period before we can judge of the ultimate efficacy of the remedy."

The salient features of the annual reports on the Memorial Sanatorium (by Dr. Heaf) and on Bramcote Sanatorium (by Dr. Williams) are set out on the following pages :—

(1) THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

Patients.—Statistics relating to admissions and discharges, stage of disease, and treatment administered during the year :—

TABLE I.

Warwickshire Patients.

			In Inst. on Jan. 1st. 1925	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1925
No. of Patients	Adults	M.	36	74	71	5	34
		F.	27	54	57	1	23
	Children	M.	11	11	12	...	10
		F.	10	11	8	...	13
No. of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	...	1	1	...	...
		F.	...	1	1	...	...
	Children	M.	...	1	...	...	1
		F.	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	84	154	150	6	82

Coventry Patients.

No. of Patients	Adults	M.	27	66	63	3	27
		F.	13	35	26	...	22
	Children	M.	4	4	4	...	4
		F.	3	7	4	...	6
No. of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	1	1	1	...	1
	Children	M.	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	48	113	98	3	60

TABLE II.

STAGES OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION

Warwickshire Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
66	2	30	51	4	3

Warwickshire Total 156

Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
46	3	24	24	3	1

Coventry Total 101

TABLE III.

Condition on Discharge.**WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.**

Quiescent.	Improved.	No material improvement.	Died.	Total.
15	99	33	6	153
COVENTRY PATIENTS.				
13	64	20	3	100

TABLE IV.

Duration of Stay.**WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.**

No. of patients discharged during 1925, who had more than 12 months treatment							
"	"	"	"	"	9	"	47
"	"	"	"	"	6	"	48
"	"	"	"	"	3	"	38
"	"	"	"	"	4 weeks	"	3
Total							156

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1925, who had more than 12 months treatment							
"	"	"	"	"	9	"	15
"	"	"	"	"	6	"	32
"	"	"	"	"	3	"	30
"	"	"	"	"	4 weeks	"	23
"	"	"	"	"	4 weeks	"	1
Total							101
Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients					27.84 weeks.		
" " " Coventry "					26.76 "		

Dental Treatment.

No. of patients treated — 103.

No. of patients supplied with dentures at a cost of £74 4s. 6d. — 33.

Total cost of treatment £108 2s. 0d.

Special Treatment.

24 patients were treated with Sanocrysin.

5 " " " Diaplytic Serum.

16 " " " Tuberculin.

32 " " " by Artificial Pneumo-Thorax.

There being 508 refills given during the year.

One patient treated with the Cautey and Thoracoscope.

Heliotherapy was employed as a routine during the Summer months.

Laboratory.—Routine examination of sputum has been done in all cases on admission and discharge, and frequently during treatment.

The total number of Pathological examinations made was 1,242.

24 animal inoculations were performed.

X-Ray Work.—714 Screen examinations were carried out during the year. 66 Photographs were taken.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—The apparatus for administering ultra-violet ray therapy was installed during November, and treatment was commenced in December.

School Attendances.—During the School year ending March 31st, 1926, the School was open 409 times, and the attendances amounted to 7,711.

Treatment.—The Treatment of Tuberculosis is undergoing rapid changes. The former methods of rest and graduated exercises are being supplemented by those of collapse Therapy, and Bio-Chemical Therapy. It appears essential that the patient must be given active treatment that will combat the disease itself in addition to placing him under conditions which will improve his general health.

This means that a Sanatorium becomes more in the nature of a Hospital, and calls for a larger proportion of beds for patients undergoing special treatment, and a Nursing Staff large enough to attend to these cases.

In the Memorial Sanatorium we have improved our methods of examining the patients, enabling us to make detailed reports, and to give fuller information about their progress.

Treatment has been extended to include the majority of recent advances, and frequent reports are made to the Medical Research Council.

It is felt that it is essential to introduce the most modern methods of examining and treating patients, in order to give them the best possible chance of regaining their health, and to obtain the fullest value from the equipment and the buildings which have been erected to fight the disease.

II.—BRAMCOTE SANATORIUM.

Patients.—The usual information concerning the admissions and discharges of patients, stage of disease, and the results of treatment is given in the following tables :—

TABLE A.

	Warwickshire Patients				Coventry Patients				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
In the Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1924..	19	2	..	..	7	5	..	..	26	7	..	..
Admitted during 1925	46	24	1	2	43	14	..	2	89	38	1	4
Discharged during 1925	29	6	1	1	18	7	..	1	47	13	1	2
Transferred to Memorial Sanatorium	10	5	..	1	10	2	..	..	20	7	..	1
Transferred to other Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	15	6	..	..	10	4	..	1	25	10	..	1
Remaining in Sanatorium, 31st Dec., 1925	11	9	..	..	12	6	..	..	23	15	..	..

TABLE B.

On Admission — Stage of Disease.

PULMONARY—

Tubercle Bacilli minus

Tubercle Bacilli plus

Not Tuberculous

Total

5	Stage 1. 5	Stage 2. 28	Stage 3. 91	1	130
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NON-PULMONARY.—Abdominal 1 ; Other Organs 1 ; Total 2

TABLE C.

Condition on Discharge	Duration of Treatment												Total
	Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	
Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improved ..	24	9	1	17	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	57
No material improvement ..	12	4	1	6	4	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	33
Died in Bramcote ..	19	7	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

The average duration of stay, excluding patients transferred to the Memorial Sanatorium and other Institutions, was 16.14 weeks. The average length of treatment at Bramcote of the patients transferred was 11.8 weeks, and of those who died, the average duration of life in the Sanatorium was 8.8 weeks.

Dental Treatment.—Three patients received dental treatment during the year under review at an estimated cost of £5 12s. 6d.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The free clinic established at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital has been continued, and the return of the work done in this department of the Hospital is set out in tabular form.

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,142 patients, 109, or 9.5 per cent., ceased to attend the clinic before their first course of treatment was completed, 54, or 4.7 per cent., ceased attendance after one or more courses but before completing treatment, and 37, or 3.2 per cent., did not attend for final tests, although they completed their treatment.

There are fourteen general practitioners qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes; and to these, 22 doses of Novarsenobillon, 27 doses of Stabilarsan, and 47 doses of Sulfarsenol have been supplied during the year.

Eighty-seven specimens for the Wassermann Test, and 2 for the detection of Gonococci have been submitted by private practitioners.

Dr. Hawley, the Medical Officer in charge of this Department at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, kindly reports as follows :—

“The number of new cases attending the Centre during the year was 291, an increase of 32 over the number for last year, and the total number of patients treated or presenting themselves for treatment was 1,142.

There is an increase of 26 in the number of new cases of Syphilis coming for treatment, and a small increase of five in the new cases of Gonorrhœa; there was also one new case of Soft Chancre.

This increase of patients is reflected in the greater number of attendances for medical attention and for irrigation, and in the increase in the number of in-patient days.

A regrettable feature of the year's work has been the larger number of patients who have ceased attending the Centre before completing their treatment. In all, 17.4 per cent. have failed to complete their treatment and tests, and although these may not be in an infective stage, they may have trouble in the years to come.

The drugs used during the year have included Novarsenobillon, Stabilarsan and Arseno-argenticum, and the number of doses required has been 1,639, as compared with a total of 818 last year.

A new feature of the work of the Centre has been in the opening and approval of the Pathological Laboratory at the Hospital under the charge of Dr. Wright.

That the Centre fulfils a definite demand in the City will be seen from the fact that there were 5,623 attendances in 1925."

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9. Examinations of Pathological material :—

- (a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
4	77	14	...
...	...	...	121

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).		County of Warwick.	City of Coventry.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—				
Syphilis	...	18	103	121
Soft chancre	...	...	1	1
Gonorrhoea	...	19	92	111
Conditions other than venereal	...	10	48	58
	TOTAL	47	244	291
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	...	1409	4214	5623
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	...	232	772	1004
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—	(1) Out-patient Clinic	...	...	...
Department, to patients residing in each area...	(2)	370	1269	1639
E. Give the names of Arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Novarsenobillon (N.A.B.), also have used Stabilarсан and Bis-mostab. Arseno-argenticum has been used on 8 occasions. Novarsenobillon 3 to 6 grammes. Arseno-Stabilarсан ... 1 to 6 " Argenticum } 05 to 2 grammes.			
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre	Generally give increasing doses of Stabilarсан 8 doses, then 12 injections of Bis-mostab; then give 8 doses of Stabilarсан, and finally Potass. Iodide for 2 or 3 months; then have final Wasserman test; if negative repeated again in six months.			
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients	Always have 2 final tests and Wasserman for Syphilis. Gonorrhoea is finally tested by giving (1) Beer (2) Bougie after prostatic			

V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act 1918.

The work in connection with the local scheme under the above Act has continued as before, but, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, it has been amplified in three particulars:—

(1) A Gynaecologist has been appointed to attend the Antenatal Centre once a month.

(2) A small sum has been included in the estimates to provide for convalescent home treatment of expectant or nursing mothers when medical recommendations show this to be desirable.

(3) A small sum has also been included for the dental treatment of expectant or nursing mothers, and arrangements have been made with two Dental Surgeons in the neighbourhood of the Clinic, to do any such work required at contract rates.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, supplies the following report concerning the number of visits, etc:—

“During the year the Health Visitors made 2,008 first visits to infants in the City. Visits are arranged to be made shortly after the midwife (or doctor) has ceased attending in order to ascertain if all is going well, and to see whether by a little advice or practical suggestion the mother can be helped with her baby.

It is very pleasing to note from the accompanying table that no long tube bottles were in use upon the first visit made by a Health Visitor; in no other year since Health Visiting was first instituted in the City (1906) could their entire absence be recorded. It would be highly satisfactory, too, if no record of a comforter had been made at the same time; unfortunately this undesirable habit of giving an infant a “dummy” to suck is slow in changing.

Re-visits.—Re-visits numbering 5,730 have been paid to infants up to 12 months old, and 8,402 children from 1 to 5 years have been visited. It is a most important factor in health visiting that a baby should be re-visited frequently; and it is satisfactory to record that more re-visits have been made owing to the fact that there have been no changes in the staff throughout the year. Anxiety and worry or ill-health of the mother may render artificial

feeding necessary, and a timely visit from a Health Visitor may prove very helpful

Transferred Births.—The names and addresses of 149 infants and young children who have left the City have been notified to the Medical Officers of other areas, and 43 infants have been notified as coming to live in the City. These transfers enable an early visit to be paid by a Health Visitor."

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1925. Total number, 2,008.

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast-fed	1652	82·27
(2) Hand and breast-fed	101	5·03
(3) Entirely hand fed	223	11·1
(4) Unclassified	32	1·59
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ...	136	41·97
(2) " " and barley water ...	27	8·33
(3) " " with Patent Foods ...	17	5·24
(4) Dried Milk	126	38·88
(5) Condensed Milk	14	4·32
(6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	4	1·23
Mode of feeding —		
(1) Boat shaped bottle	301	95·67
(2) Long tube bottle ... ..	...	...
(3) Both ... ..	...	...
(4) Spoon	14	4·32
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/-	87	4·33
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/-	554	27·58
(3) Above 8/-	1335	66·48
(4) Unclassified	32	1·59
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	1018	50·69
Not classified —		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	32	1·59
Infants sleeping in cots	1195	59·51
Promises to get cots	262	13·04
Comforters used	484	24·1





Coventry Municipal Welfare Centre. The Weighing Room.

Infant Consultation Centre.

The work at the Municipal Welfare Centre has continued uninterruptedly throughout the year. For six months a Medical Officer was in attendance for consultative purposes on three afternoons a week—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Dr. A. H. Newton continued his usual consultations on Wednesdays, and during the six months that Dr. J. H. Clarke acted as temporary Assistant Medical Officer of Health, he attended the Centre on Monday and Thursday afternoons each week. As a result, the numbers of infants and young children seen by a medical man show a considerable increase when compared with the number for 1924.

Mothers visiting the centre for the first time are usually given a pamphlet entitled, "To Wives and Mothers," containing valuable information regarding the health and feeding of young children. Model clothing is displayed in the weighing room, and patterns are handed to any mother expressing a desire to make similar ones. Hospital tickets have been given in a few cases when medical aid has been advised, and the mother has not been in a position to obtain a ticket herself.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The Ministry of Health gave their approval to the appointment of Dr. A. J. Ballantyne as Gynaecological Specialist in connection with the Welfare Centre, and arrangements were made for him to attend the centre for consultative purposes on one half-day a month. The first session was held in July, and 23 expectant mothers attended. The clinic has been held on the third Friday in each month at 3 p.m. Any expectant mother expressing a wish to see the medical officer can do so, and any midwife seeking further advice for her patients can obtain it.

The following figures show the number of attendances of mothers and babies at the Centre :—

Total number of individual cases attending...	2,058
Total number of attendances of mothers with babies	18,254
<i>(A mother and baby attending count as one.)</i>	
Average attendance per week	365
Total number of new babies attending during the year	1,052

DOCTOR'S CONSULTATIONS.

(These figures are included in the total above).

Total number of individual cases seen	...	869
Total number of consultations	...	1,702

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Total number of individual cases attending	..	292
Total number of attendances of expectant mothers	... ..	423
Average attendances per week	... ..	8

Total number of attendances at Dr. Ballantyne's Ante-natal Clinic	... ..	126
Average number per session of the Ante-Natal Clinic	... ..	21

The distribution of dried milk has continued during the year; the amount supplied free or at half-price has decreased, but the amount sold at slightly over cost price shews an increase. It is satisfactory to find mothers, who, owing to improved circumstances are no longer eligible for free milk, becoming eager buyers of the food which has proved satisfactory for their children. The following table shews the distribution of dried milk, etc., in 1925. The total cost of this amounted to £1,848 16s. 6d., and the receipts for that portion which was sold came to £1,699 2s. 3d.

DRIED MILK, ETC., 1925.

	Stock in hand 31/12/24.	Purchased in 1925.	TOTAL.	Distributed in 1925.			Stock in hand 31/12/25
				Free.	Sold.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dried Milk No. 1 ..	1,884	15,120	17,004	2,180	13,586	15,766	1,238
" " 2 ..	45	384	429	56	249	305	124
" " 3 ..	730	3,840	4,570	1,196	2,550	3,746	824
" " 4 ..	55		55	20	35	55	..
" " 5 ..	66	1,164	1,230	342	729	1,071	159
TOTAL DRIED MILK ..	2,780	20,508	23,288	3,794*	17,149	20,943*	2,341
Groats lbs.	26½	396	422½	..	308	308	114½
Ovaltine ½-lb. tins ..	602	3,264	3,866	235	3,156	3,391	475
Malt & Oil, 1-lb. cartons	41	576	617	..	530	530	87

* There was a deficiency of 12 packets of milk in the year and these have been classed as free issues.

Dental Treatment.

With the approval of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made with two Dental Surgeons to supply any necessary dental treatment at contract prices to approved necessitous expectant or nursing mothers applying for it.

Three nursing mothers have applied for extractions only, and two for extractions and full dentures. These were approved and assisted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Dental treatment for young children between the ages of three and five years has been continued at the School Clinic by permission of the Education Committee. Thirty-five children were sent through the Infant Welfare Centre and treated by the School Dentists, who report that the work involved was as follows :—

No. of extractions	52	{ Permanent teeth	1
		{ Temporary teeth	51
No. of fillings	... 32	Temporary teeth	32
Local anæsthetic used 35 times.			
Other operations 13.			
Total attendances 71.			

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

The provision of convalescent home treatment for mothers received the approval of the Ministry of Health during the year, subject to the Homes selected being approved. Two mothers were sent for periods of three weeks each; one with her three months' old baby being sent to the Green Lady Hostel, Littlehampton, and the other to the Royal Alexandra Hospital and Convalescent Home, Rhyl. The health of both mothers improved considerably as a result of the treatment.

Maternity Beds.

There has been an increased demand for the beds reserved by the Council in the Maternity Wards at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Twenty-five cases were awaiting admission on 1st January, and 208 cases were booked during the year. Of these 233 cases, 164 were admitted, 13 withdrew their applications, and 56 were carried forward for 1926.

The following table sets out the information concerning home conditions, &c., which was supplied by expectant mothers when applying for a maternity bed.

Small house (2 rooms only)	6
In house, but no convenience (overcrowding) ...	11
Unable to get adequate help in the house ...	24
Illness or for medical reasons	24
House sublet, to own inconvenience... ..	10
Living with relatives	17
In rooms or lodgings: accommodation not specified	27
In lodgings: 1 room	11
„ 1 combined room	35
„ 2 rooms	37
Husband lodging in one place and wife with her own mother	6
	<hr/> 208 <hr/>

For these beds the Council paid to the Hospital the sum of £934 4s. od. during the year, and the contributions received amounted to £479 4s. od.

It will be seen from the above that in most of the applications for maternity beds, the desire for institutional treatment arises as a result of the home circumstances—which in many cases are what they are as a result of the housing problem. The inconvenience of confinements in lodgings must be great; and, in practice, it is found that mothers having once experienced the amenities of properly equipped and staffed hospital wards, apply for these advantages in subsequent confinements.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year 406 notifications of live births occurring in their practices have been received from doctors, 1,713 from midwives, and 6 have been notified by parents; 27 still-births have been notified by doctors, and 63 by midwives, making a total of 2,215 notifications received relating to 2,137 actual births.

Of the total of 2,222 births registered, 2,024 were notified, or 91.08 per cent.

MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Of the 53 midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1925, 4 have left the neighbourhood, 7 have taken one case or have acted only as maternity nurses, leaving at the end of the year 42 in actual practice. Four of the latter are *bonâ fide*, i.e., untrained midwives.

During the year 89 visits to midwives have been paid; 9 of them have been paid by the Health Visitors, and 80 by the Super-

intendent Health Visitor; the former visits were regarding cases of infectious diseases, and the latter principally routine visits, when the midwives' bags were inspected, their books seen and signed.

The registers have been carefully kept and the numerous details entered methodically. The figures show that 2,029 cases have been attended during the year; of these, 242 have occurred outside the City area, leaving 1,787 cases as having taken place in Coventry. Out of these, 373 have been doctors' cases, where a midwife has been in attendance as well. This leaves 1,414 cases attended by midwives out of the total number of births occurring within the City.

Three cautionary letters were sent to midwives regarding ophthalmia, one in connection with a case of puerperal fever, and two as a result of the non-notification of births.

The Public Health Committee also cautioned a midwife for failing to notify the fact of her attendance upon a patient suffering from puerperal fever.

The causes for sending for medical help were as follows:—

For the Mother.

Prolonged Labour	102
Lacerated Perineum	79
Adherent Placenta & Membranes	26
Hæmorrhage	23
Premature Birth	17
Abortion or Miscarriage	16
Rise of Temperature	16
Illness during Pregnancy	13
Breech Presentation	12
Abnormal Presentation	10
Pain in Leg	8
Uterine Inertia	7
Mammary Abscess	5
Illness of Mother...	5
Albuminuria	4
At patients' request	3
Sores on Genitals	3
Placenta Prævia	3
Contracted Pelvis	3
Edema	2
Twin Birth	2
Prolapse of Cord	2
Pain in Abdomen	2
Varicose Veins	2
Tumour	1
Subinvolution of Uterus	1
Hydramnios	1

Total 368

For the Child.

Inflammation of Eyes	89
Debility or Feebleness	31
Asphyxiated	8
Deformity	4
Rash	5
Tongue-tied	4
Still-birth	4
Death of infant	3
Phimosis	2
Green Stools	2
Convulsions	2
Snuffles	2
Jaundice	2
Illness of Baby	2
Abscess of Breast...	1
Cough	1
Abscess in Neck	1
Hernia...	1

164

Puerperal Fever.

Fifteen cases of this disease were notified, and seven deaths were registered as due to it.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There have been 31 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1925. As 20 of them were notified by doctors and 14 by midwives, it would appear that 3 have been notified by both.

Of the 31 cases, 28 are said to have made a total recovery, and 3 a partial recovery, one of whom died before recovery was completed. Three of these cases were nursed in hospital, and three received hospital treatment.

Measles.

Alleged cases to the number of 1,586 were notified by Head Teachers of Schools. Thirteen deaths were registered as due to Measles, all being children under five years.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to 234 alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and nine deaths were recorded.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Three deaths were registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhœa or Infective Enteritis; three were certified as due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis not returned as infective, seven to Gastro-enteritis, one to Infective Gastro-enteritis, and one, a child of 21 days, to Indigestion. Of the total, 10 were under two years of age.

Still Births.

No system of *registration* of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 24 cases were notified by medical men and 64 by midwives.

The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 76 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 43 were certified by medical men as having been

still-born, and 33 by midwives. Six of these were born outside the City.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.

The Guardians are the local authority under Part I. of the above Act, which deals with the interests of boarded-out children under the age of seven.

On the advice of the Ministry of Health, and with the consent of the City Council, the Coventry Guardians, in 1923, appointed Miss Barratt as infant protection visitor under Part I. of this Act.

The following is the report on her work in this connection during 1925, which Miss Barratt has presented to the Guardians :—

“On January 1st there were 28 cases remaining on the register from the previous year; fifteen fresh names have been added and fourteen children have either left the City or have attained the age of seven, when they no longer come under the supervision provided by the Act. The names and addresses of the children who have removed to other districts have been forwarded to the authorities for those particular districts. During the twelve months, 45 children have been on the register for varying lengths of time.

The homes visited have been, with one exception, suitable for the reception of boarded-out children, and the foster-mothers have done exceedingly well for their charges. In the case above-mentioned, where the home did not appear suitable, the parent was communicated with and advised to remove the child. On the whole, the standard of efficiency reached has been decidedly pleasing.

During the year, there have been 101 visits made to the homes where these children have been boarded out; at intervals many of these children have been brought to the Municipal Welfare Centre, Barracks Square, by their foster-mothers for weighing and advice. These visits are encouraged, especially when the children are only a few months old, in order that their progress may be watched, and if any defect is found the infant may be referred to the Medical Officer of the Centre. In this way the home visiting is linked with the work of the Welfare Centre.

Thirty-one names remain on the register at the end of the year.”

	1924	1925
Notified Births visited	1,894	2,008
Re-visits to Notified Births (to infants under 12 months).	3,717	5,730
Re-visits to Notified Births (to children up to 5 years).	5,996	8,402
Ante-natal Visits { First	235	284
{ Subsequent	34	54
Still-borns inquired into	3	4
Infants' Deaths inquired into	12	18
Tuberculosis visits	2,158	2,457
Other Infectious Diseases visited	21	37
Visits to Midwives	100	89
Visits to Mentally Deficient Cases	255	282
Miscellaneous visits	54	77
Total	14,479	19,442
Hints on Feeding	posted 78	posted 44
Nuisances reported	91	86
Dirty houses found	26	32

During the year an additional assistant inspector (Mr. Fox) was appointed, bringing the number of inspectors again up to eight (the number employed in 1922). Two assistant inspectors, Mr. Turner and Mr. Moore left to take up better appointments, and, during the writing of this report, the Department has lost, through retirement on superannuation, the invaluable services of its Chief Inspector, Mr. W. H. Clarke, who had occupied this position for 34 years. This loss can be felt by no one more keenly than by myself, as Mr. Clarke had, so to speak, been my right hand during my whole tenure of office. Regrets have to be balanced by the good fortune of having had Mr. Clarke as a colleague for so long. Messrs. Graham, Willmott and Baughan have been appointed assistant inspectors to fill the above vacancies.

During the year new regulations have been issued by the Ministry of Health regarding the training and qualifications of Health Visitors which will have the effect in both cases of increasing the length of training and standard of education required. The length of training and the standard of education for qualification as a Sanitary Inspector will also be more precisely defined in the future than in the past, as the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board has been amalgamated with the Royal Sanitary Institute for the purpose of conducting examinations under a new Joint Board.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals.

At the City Hospital 440 patients have been under treatment. Thirty-nine were remaining in at the beginning of the year, and 401 were admitted during the year.

Of these patients, 57 were admitted from the Foleshill Rural District (55 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria cases); 25 from the Coventry Rural District (23 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria cases); and one—a case sent in as Diphtheria from the Nuneaton Urban District.

Of the 44 patients admitted as suffering from Diphtheria and discharged during the year (7 cases were still in hospital at the end of the year), 19 were admitted with a view to Tracheotomy being performed if necessary. In 11 cases the operation was called for, and it was successful in 7 patients; in the other 8 cases no operation appeared to be necessary and 5 of the 8 patients

made a satisfactory recovery. The other 25 patients were sent in for isolation, and of these all but 4 recovered from the illness.

The year commenced with seven patients still under treatment at the Pinley Small Pox Hospital, and these were all cases from outside the City. Patients continued to be admitted from outside districts, and with the reappearance of Small Pox in Coventry on January 9th, the cases under treatment increased, and placed a severe strain upon the available accommodation. Between January 1st and July 7th—when what proved to be the last case of the 1925 outbreak occurred—117 patients were admitted. Two of these were not cases of Small Pox, one having been sent in for observation, and the other being a mother who was admitted to look after her three weeks old baby. Of the 115 actual cases, 71 were from the City, and the remainder came from the following places:—Nuneaton U.D., 30; Nuneaton R.D., 2; Atherstone R.D., 6; Foleshill R.D., 4; and Coventry R.D., 2.

On 14th August the last case was discharged, and it was not necessary to open the Hospital again up to the end of the year.

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1925	Admitted during 1925.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1926	Fatality per cent completed cases	
CITY HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever	35	339	374	312	1	61	0.32	
Diphtheria	2	45	47	29	11	7	27.5	
Tonsillitis (Admitted as Diphtheria)	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	2	1	3	3	..	..	..
Sick Staff .. .. .	..	12	12	10	..	2	..
	39	401		358	12	70	3.24	
	*440		440	440				
PINLEY HOSPITAL.								
Small Pox	7	115	122	122	..	..	..

* One premature child was born to a Scarlet Fever patient in the Hospital but died two hours after birth.

CITY HOSPITAL—PARTICULARS OF DISTRICTS.

Area from which admitted.	DISEASES.							
	Sick Staff.	Total patients admitted.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Group.	Measles.	Chicken Pox
Coventry	12	306	261	44	1	..	..	..
Foleshill R.D. ..	..	57	55	2	..	..	..	..
Coventry R.D. ..	..	25	23	2	..	..	..	..
Nuneaton U.D. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	12	389	339	49	1	..	..	..
	401		389					

The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted to the City Hospital was 40.2 days.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 78, and the minimum 32. The average throughout the year was 44.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ending 31st March, 1925, amounted to £8,300 18s. 4d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £967 12s. 9d.

During the same period the sum of £987 1s. 6d. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside districts, etc., and £544 1s. 0d. for admissions to Pinley Hospital.

The current expenses of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1925, totalled £6,761 12s. 1d. for the City Hospital, and £919 5s. 10d. for the Pinley Hospital.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated (£6,761 12s. 1d.) for maintenance expenses, divided among the average number of patients, amounted to 58s. 8d. per head per week.

The average sum expended per week during the year for diet amounted to £28 7s. 10d.; this, divided among the average number of patients and boarded staff, amounts to 7s. 7.7d. each per week, or the cost of diet for each boarded person was 1s. 1.1d. per day.

The cost of maintaining the Pinley Small Pox Hospital during the year amounted to £919 5s. 10d. (This amount does

not include certain charges for the various services rendered by the City Hospital staff, &c.).

In connection with the admission and treatment of the 44 patients from outside the City, the sum of £468 12s. od. has been received for maintenance, etc.

The 117 patients treated were each, on the average, in hospital for 23.8 days.

Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations :—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—1,739.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—333.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—75.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—785.

Articles disinfected by steam—5,740.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by steam, has been carried out when necessary.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 37 occasions during the year.

Thirty-three of the bodies were brought in by the ambulance, and four by the Police.

The post-mortem room was used eighteen times.

The body of one still-born infant was brought in by the Police; and the particulars relating to the other thirty-six bodies are as follows :—Sudden death, 19; suicide, 6; drowned, 3; accidentally killed, 3; awaiting interment, 2; murder, 2; inattention at birth, 1.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Information in a summarized form is asked for by the Ministry of Health under the following heads :—

(1) Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Council :—

(a) *Tuberculosis.*

Two sanatoria are provided by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of Warwickshire and Coventry.

- (1) Hertford Hill Sanatorium, situate at Hatton, in the Warwick Rural District; accommodation for 150 beds for men, women and children.
- (2) Bramcote Sanatorium, situate in the Bulkington Urban District. This is used for advanced cases and has accommodation for 41 beds.

(b) *Maternity.*

No hospital or home is provided by the Council, but by agreement with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, beds in the Maternity Ward are at the call of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. There is a Maternity Ward also at the Guardians Institution.

(c) *Children.*

No provision is made by the Council, but there is a children's ward at the General Hospital, and the Guardians have recently opened a new Children's Home.

(d) *Fever.*

The City Isolation Hospital provided by the Council is situate in Stoney Stanton Road; built for 104 beds.

(e) *Small Pox.*

The Pinley Small Pox Hospital, provided by the Council, is situate in the Coventry Rural District just outside the City; built for 18 beds.

(f) *Other.*

The general hospital for the City is the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, situate in Stoney Stanton Road. It is a voluntary institution and has accommodation for 275 beds.

The Gulson Road Hospital, provided by the Guardians, is situate in Gulson Road, and has accommodation for 336 beds.

- (2) Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. Accommodation for any of these cases is available at the Gulson Road Hospital.

(3) *Ambulance facilities.*

The Council has provided

- (a) A motor ambulance and a van for infectious cases.
- (b) Motor ambulances for non-infectious cases and accidents.

(4) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

The Municipal Infant Welfare Centre is carried on at the Old Barracks Hospital, and includes an Ante-natal Clinic. No treatment is provided. (Further details appear on page 91).

There are four voluntary Infant Welfare Centres managed by a voluntary committee of ladies, and these are situate at Leicester Causeway, Bray's Lane, Lord Street and Spon End.

There are no Day Nurseries.

The School Clinic is situate in King Street and contains, General Treatment, Dental, Eye, X-Ray and Cleansing Departments. (See School Medical Officer's Report).

The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee is situate at 4, The Quadrant. It is fitted with an X-Ray Department.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre is organised as part of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

An Orthopædic Clinic is carried on at "Dunsmoor" Holyhead Road. It is a voluntary institution.

(5) *Public Health Officers.* (See page 2).(6) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*(a) *General.*

There are two nursing associations—the Coventry and District Nursing Association and the Foleshill Nursing Association. Private nurses are available if required.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*

By agreement with the City Council the home nursing of measles, German measles, and whooping cough is performed by the two Nursing Associations. A retaining fee is paid, £30 per annum to the Coventry Association, and £5 to the Foleshill Association, and in

addition a fee of 1/- is paid for each house in which a case is attended and nursed. A return of all such cases attended is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for general home nursing in the City are in the hands of the two voluntary Nursing Associations.

(7) *Midwives.*

The City Council does not employ practising midwives, nor does it subsidize any.

The number of practising midwives in the City is 42, and some details of their work are given on page 94.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Chemist appointed by the Waterworks and Sewage Farm Committees, Mr. Cecil B. O. Jones; foods and drugs are submitted to the Public Analysts.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water and of milk are arranged for with the Pathological Department of Birmingham University, and venereal diseases specimens are sent there also.

Bacteriological examinations in aid of the diagnosis of infectious diseases are performed by the Lister Institute, the results of which for the year are shewn on page 60.

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS (WITH DATES) IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	...	" " 2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	...	" " 2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	...	" " 4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	...	" " 17/8/1921

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846, 1847, 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910

(Various parts).

The Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II., III., IV. and V.)	1/3/1926
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Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	14/1/1851
Slaughter Houses	7/7/1859 and	26/4/1892
Nuisances	...	...	...	24/5/1859
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	14/12/1885
Public Baths	...	...	...	9/11/1893
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	16/6/1896
Employment of Children	...	...	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	26/10/1920

Local Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	30/1/1900
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VII. OTHER SERVICES.**MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.**

The following is from the Annual Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee for the year 1925 :—

“ There have been 112 cases under consideration during the year.

Eight new cases have been notified to the Local Authority, bringing the total number notified under the Act to 109. Of this number, 7 have died, 6 are now in Asylums, 28 are in approved institutions, 66 are under supervision in their own homes, 1 is in a rescue home, and 1 has left Coventry.

Three fresh cases have been sent under orders to institutions during the year.

On December 31st the Committee was responsible for the maintenance of 21 defectives in the following institutions :— London Road Poor Law Institution, 10; The Midland Counties' Institution, Knowle, 9; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 1; and Worcester Poor Law Institution, 1.

There are 7 other notified defectives in institutions as follows :—London Road Poor Law Institution, 2; Rampton State Institution, 2; Whittington Hall, 1; Bentry Certified Institution, 1; and 1 in a Rescue Home; but the maintenance of these is not a charge upon the Committee.

Sixty-six “ Statutory ” cases, and 19 “ Voluntary ” cases have been under supervision in their own homes.

Visits to the number of 282 have been paid to the homes of cases coming under the consideration of the Committee during the year.

The Board of Control renewed for a period of six months only their approval of the London Road Poor Law Institution for the reception of 18 mental defectives above the age of 16 years.

During the year the Board of Control renewed the certificates of detention in the case of eight defectives maintained by the Committee in approved institutions, three being renewed for one year, and five for five years.

The Mental Deficiency Act, 1925, came into force on July 31st, and had but one provision, which was to amend Section 7 of the 1913 Act, so as to allow for the transfer of defectives from institutional care to guardianship without going to the trouble and expense of obtaining a fresh order.

Two boys who had been inmates of the Mental Hospital since 1921 were the subject of an application from the Visiting Committee that the Local Authority should take steps to get them admitted to an appropriate institution. This application was supported by a recommendation from two Commissioners of the Board of Control, and subsequently the Board requested that consideration be given to the provision of more suitable accommodation for the two defectives. Vacancies were obtained for them in an approved institution and upon the receipt of the necessary "exception orders," petitions were presented and orders obtained for their detention in the institution.

The report of an Inspector of the Board upon a visit paid to the London Road Institution contained a request that three inmates detained under Lunacy Orders should be certified under the Mental Deficiency Act. Two of these were notified mental defectives. One of them—a boy of 18 years—was transferred to an approved institution by the Committee. The other—a girl of 18 years—was a low grade imbecile for whom it had been found impossible to obtain other institutional accommodation. The third case—that of a girl aged 14 years, was considered by the Inspector to require urgent attention; she was sent to the Mental Hospital a few days afterwards. The Visiting Committee of the Mental Hospital then wrote requesting that this girl should be transferred to a more suitable institution, and the Board of Control confirmed this and asked for a report on the matter. Enquiry into the case elicited the information that this girl when 12 years old had a long illness which was said to be Pneumonia. After her return to school she caused several violent disturbances,

and was reported for petty pilfering and begging in the streets. When examined by the School Medical Staff she was said to be dull and backward and to be suffering from what appeared to be the after effects of Encephalitis Lethargica. It was reported to your Committee that a study of the information now available about this girl supported the opinion that she had been an unrecognised case of Encephalitis Lethargica, and that her present conduct was due to the after effects of such an illness. It was submitted to the Board of Control that under these circumstances the case was not one which came within the definition of mental deficiency as laid down by the Act, in that the girl had not been defective from birth or an early age. The Board, in reply, stated that in cases suffering from the after effects of Encephalitis Lethargica they were prepared to accept 12 years as 'an early age,' thus bringing the girl under the jurisdiction of the Mental Deficiency Act. Applications to two approved institutions were unsuccessful, but another institution agreed to accept her at an annual charge of £150. The Board refused to give their approval to the sending of a case under orders at such a high cost.

Two defectives maintained by this Committee in approved institutions were the subjects of requests from the managements for their early transfer owing, in one case, to bad conduct, language, pugilistic and run-away propensities, and in the other to bad conduct and continuous insubordination. One of these was accepted for admission to the Rampton State Institution, but it was not possible to obtain a vacancy for the other.

A female defective aged 23 years, who had been under 'statutory' supervision, was admitted to the London Road Institution pregnant of an illegitimate child. As this will be the second illegitimate child she has borne, steps have been taken to detain her in the institution under order.

The conditions attached by the Board of Control to the temporary approval of the London Road Institution for the detention of mental defectives, included the provision of more suitable occupations and of organised recreation for the defectives under orders. This was considered by the Guardians, but on the grounds that the number was so small, and that any such changes would necessitate an increase in the staff of attendants, they expressed their inability to make any further provision. This was reported to the Board. The nine months temporary approval

expired in September, and in granting a further temporary approval for six months the Board expressed its dissatisfaction with the arrangements at the Institution for the care of mental defectives. This Committee was requested to consider the question of obtaining alternative accommodation for certain of the defectives detained there. Steps were taken in regard to those cases considered to be suitable for other institutions, but it was found possible to obtain only one vacancy, and that was on a waiting list."

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The local administration of the work under this Act has been delegated by the Council to the Coventry Society for the Blind, who carry out all the duties prescribed, except that relating to home workers (of whom there are now 9). These are employed under the supervision of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

In connection with the blind home workers, the local authority paid (up to March 31st, 1925) at the rate of £13 per person per year to the Birmingham Institution. A request for the increase of this figure to £14 7s. od. is at present under consideration. In return the Institution provides a certain amount of instruction, supplies new materials at cost price and disposes of the finished goods when necessary; pays augmentation up to a maximum of 10/- per week upon earnings, together with a marriage allowance and an additional allowance for children; and supplies Braille or Moon reading or musical publications to those able to use them. An annual contribution, based on the number of blind persons able to benefit by the facilities afforded by the National Library for the Blind is also made to the Trustees of the Library.

The Coventry Society for the Blind had 80 persons on the register on December 31st, 1925, and in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1926, a grant of £128 os. 6d. was made to the Society by the City Council.

There is a local depôt in the town for the sale of articles produced by the blind.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31st,

TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

Age periods.									Total	
0—5	5—16	16—21	21—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over	M.	F.
M. F. .. 1	M. F. 2 2	M. F. 1 ..	M. F. 5 ..	M. F. 6 4	M. F. 5 4	M. F. 5 4	M. F. 5 14	M. F. 8 14	37	43

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

Age periods.									
0—1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over
16	6	2	8	4	6	3	9	17	

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but trainable			Unemployable			Total	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
15	4	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	36	55	35	4

TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.

Boot Repairers	..	..	..	2	Basket and Cane Workers	..
Knitters	..	..	..	3	Literary Work	.. ..
Tuners	..	..	..	4	Upholsterer	.. ..
Typists	..	..	..	2	Home Teacher	.. ..
Wireless Head Phone Tester	..			1	Casual Work	.. ..

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a, b, and c.			Total	
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	9	Nil.			3	8

TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition

Normal			Mentally defective			Physically defective			Deaf	Total	Total defectives	Perc def
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.				
1	1	2	1	1	2	Nil.			Nil.	4	2	

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular (No. 120), an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the fifteen theatres, music halls and places of public entertainment in the district has been made, and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Clarke, Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows :—

“No outbreaks of Glanders, Anthrax, Parasitic Mange, Swine Fever, or Foot and Mouth Disease have been recorded in the City during the past year. Owing to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease in the surrounding districts, it has been found necessary to issue 2,475 licences for the movement of fat cattle into the City for slaughter.”

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

Four samples of bran and four samples of barley meal were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst, who found all the samples of bran and one of the samples of barley meal quite satisfactory. However, two of the samples of barley meal were found to contain 20 per cent. of tapioca and 3 per cent. of rice meal; and one sample contained 10 per cent. of tapioca, 5 per cent. of wheat bran, and 3 per cent. of rice meal. The adulterated samples were obtained from retail shopkeepers, who were cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Mr. Clarke, the Executive Officer under this Act, reports as follows :—

No. of rat-infested premises under observation, Decem- ber, 1924	...	...	...	...	64
„ „ complaints received during the year	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ visits	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ re-visits	...	...	...	...	399
„ „ poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	596

No. of tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises ...	360
„ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs	7
„ „ notices sent requiring premises to be made rat proof	11
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied	23
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported ...	37
„ „ instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats	43
„ „ rat-infested premises under observation at the close of the year	62
„ „ carcases or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor	5,161

VIII. HOUSING.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As in the year 1924, it has again not been possible to put into operation the sections of the Housing Acts relating to the closure of unfit houses, owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.

The usual re-inspection was made during the year of all houses which, since the passing of the Act of 1909, had been converted from back-to-back to through-ventilated houses, and it is satisfactory to report that, without exception, the houses were properly occupied as through-ventilated houses.



Undesirable houses in Leicester Street about to be demolished for a road widening scheme. Views from opposite ends of street (Top : right side); (Bottom : left side.)

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

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The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses, of which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	1	4	5	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	..	5	34	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	11	34	..	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	47	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	17	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	..	25	16	..	7	21
1916	2	2	2	..	..	13	13	..	..	6
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919	33	33	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	547	498	498	309	76	107	83	5	76	149

Of the 149 houses demolished, 76 were pulled down after Demolition Orders had been made; and in the remaining 73 cases, although Closing Orders had been made, Demolition Orders were uncalled for since the houses were razed for other purposes, viz. (1) For the improvement of adjoining houses; (2) To clear the site for new buildings, and (3) For Factory extensions. In each case, however, demolition was the result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The total number of houses demolished in the 16 years 1910-25, was 638.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information:—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	304	10	60	36	0	1	1	0	2	414
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	68	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4*	95	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3*	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4*	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349
1923	408	39	42	121	0	1	0	1	3	615
1924	539	23	92	246	0	0	0	2	2	844
1925	a1159	33	49	203	1	0	0	1	3	1449
BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
1901	426	8	27	18	0	1	1	1	0	482
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2*	0	746
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	802
1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2*	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1*	7	348
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	0	5	299
1924	b324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	4	573
1925	c536	13	31	134	0	1	0	1	30	746

* Includes additions.

a The 1159 houses for which plans have been approved include 597 houses for the Corporation Housing Scheme.

b The 324 houses completed include 25 for the Corporation Assisted Housing Scheme.

c The 536 houses completed include 27 houses for the Corporation Housing Scheme.

The Housing Director kindly provides the following information concerning new houses :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	524
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	27
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	382

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Health :—

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	793
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	339

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit, in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	263
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied *76
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—
- (a) By owners 60
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... Nil

* This figure represents actual structural alterations to houses and does not include matters dealt with merely as nuisances.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders</p> <p>(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made</p> <p>(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit</p> <p>(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..</p> <p>(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders</p> | } | <p>No action taken under these Sections owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.</p> |
|--|---|--|

I am appending to this Report an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of deaths, the Annual Returns (on Tables I. and II.) of the work of the Tuberculosis Officer, and my Annual Report as School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Coventry.

20th April, 1926.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total	Males		Females		Ages																
			0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards						
1-42	I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.																						
7	Measles	13	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Whooping Cough	9	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Diphtheria	15	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	Influenza																						
	1. With pneumonic complications	13	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	
	(a) 2. With other pulmonary complications	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..		
	(b) 1. With non-pulmonary complications	10	5	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..		
21	Erysipelas	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..		
23	Encephalitis lethargica	13	8	5	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
24	Meningococcal meningitis	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Other epidemic diseases																						
	2) Varicella	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Tetanus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	Mycoses	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) Actinomycosis	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31-37	TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms).																						
31	Respiratory system	141	85	56	..	..	2	2	13	16	30	35	26	4	5	6	..	..	..	
32	Nervous system	10	5	5	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Intestines and peritoneum	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Vertebral column	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Other Organs .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Lymphatic system (abdominal glands excepted)	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Genito-urinary system	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Disseminated tuberculosis	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Chronic or unstatic	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
38	Syphilis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Purulent infection, septicemia				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Other forms	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
43-69	II. General Diseases not included in I. (1-42.)																						
43-49	CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	4	2	..	..		
43	Buccal Cavity																						

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.													85 and upwards.
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	
44	CANCER - <i>continued</i> .																	
	Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver and annæa ..	48	31	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	13	7	14	4
45	Peritoneum, intestines & rectum ..	32	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	6	4	6	4	..
46	Female genital organs ..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	2	2	4	..	..
47	Breast ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	1	1	2	..
48	Skin ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Other or unspecified organs ..	26	19	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	6	2	11	2	..
50	Tumours not returned as malignant (brain and female genital organs excepted) ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
51	Rheumatic fever ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, gout ..																	
	(1) <i>Chronic rheumatism, chronic arthritis</i> ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..
56	(2) <i>Rheumatoid & osteo-arthritis</i> ..	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..
57	Rickets ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Diabetes ..	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	1	5	..	..
	Anæmia, Chlorosis ..																	
	(a) <i>Pernicious anæmia</i> ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
60	Diseases of the thyroid gland ..																	
	(a) <i>Exophthalmic goitre</i> ..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
63	Diseases of the adrenals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Leukæmia, lymphadenoma ..																	
	(a) <i>Leukæmia</i> ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) <i>Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)</i> ..	5	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
69	Other general diseases ..																	
	(1) <i>Purpura</i> ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-86	III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.																	
70	Encephalitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) <i>Cerebral abscess</i> ..																	
	(2) <i>Other diseases included under 70</i> ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.															85 and upwards.
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
91	HEART DISEASE—continued.																			
	(7) Other or unspecified myo-cardial disease ..	38	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	6	17	6	..
	(9) Heart disease (undefined) ..	28	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	10	5	..
	Diseases of the arteries ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	(a) Aneurism ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	(b) Arterio-sclerosis ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) With record of cerebral vascular lesion ..	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	10	1	2
	(2) Without record of cerebral vascular lesion ..	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	5	1
	(c) Other diseases of the arteries ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral) ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
93	Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
97-107	V. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
98	Diseases of the larynx ..																			
	(1) Laryngismus stridulus ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Laryngitis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Other diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis ..																			
99	(a) Acute ..	21	10	11	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	5	1	2
	(b) Chronic ..	44	27	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	15	13	5
	(c) and (d) Not stated whether acute or chronic ..	57	35	22	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	6	11	15	3
100-101	PNEUMONIA (all forms).																			
100	Broncho-pneumonia ..	45	23	22	10	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	3	3	3	..
101	Pneumonia ..																			
102	(a) Lobar ..	21	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	3	2	3	1	..
	(b) Not otherwise defined ..	20	14	6	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	4	..	
	Pleurisy ..																			
	(1) Empyema ..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(2) Other ..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

System.																	
108	Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	(1) <i>Diseases of the teeth and gums</i> Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum ..	14	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
112	(a) <i>Ulcer of the stomach</i> (b) <i>Ulcer of the duodenum</i> ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other diseases of the stomach ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118-114	(1) <i>Inflammation of the stomach</i> (2) <i>Other diseases included under</i> 112	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Diarrhoea and enteritis ..																
	(3) <i>Other diseases included under</i> 113-114	15	7	8	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1
117	Appendicitis and typhlitis ..	14	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(a) <i>Hernia</i>	8	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	(b) <i>Intestinal obstruction</i> ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Cirrhosis of the liver ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	(a) <i>Returned as alcoholic</i> ..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
123	Biliary calculi	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
124	Other diseases of the liver ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
126	Peritonitis of unstated origin ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
128-142	VII. Non-Puerperal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.																
128	Acute nephritis (including un- specified under 10 years of age)	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
129	Chronic nephritis (including un- specified under 10 years of age)	28	16	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	8	4	6	2
132	Calculi of the urinary passage ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
133	Diseases of the bladder ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) <i>Cystitis</i>																
134	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	(a) <i>Stricture of the urethra</i> ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
135	Diseases of the prostate ..																
138	Salpingitis and pelvic abscess ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) <i>Salpingitis</i>											1	1	..	..	..	..

XIII. Diseases of Early Infancy.												
Congenital debility, sclerema and icterus												
(1) Congenital debility, and sclerema												
Premature birth, injury at birth												
(1) Premature birth												
(2) Injury at birth												
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy												
(1) Aetectasis												
(2) Diseases of the umbilicus												
Lack of care												
160	28	17	11	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	41	27	14	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	5	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	47	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Old Age.												
(1) Senile dementia												
(2) Other forms of senile decay												
165-203	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165-174	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165, 166	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. External Causes.												
SUICIDE												
By solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances												
By poisonous gas												
By drowning												
By firearms												
By cutting or piercing instruments												
By jumping from high places												
By crushing												
VIOLENT DEATHS, EXCLUDING SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE												
Burns (conflagration excepted)												
Accidental mechanical suffocation												
Accidental absorption of irritable or poisonous gas												

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Ages.		Ages.															85 and upwards.
			Males.	Females.	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
185	Accidental injury:—	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
188	By fall .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	By other forms of crushing (vehicles, railways, etc.) ..	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
190	Injury by animals (poisoning excepted)	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
197-199	Wounds of War	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	HOMICIDE—	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204-205	By other means .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	XV. Ill-Defined Diseases.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
205	Sudden death .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	Cause of death unstated or ill-defined	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..
	(1) Heart failure (1-70 years)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Other ill-defined causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTALS	1417	761	656	168	26	39	28	17	35	35	87	104	168	112	251	192	45		

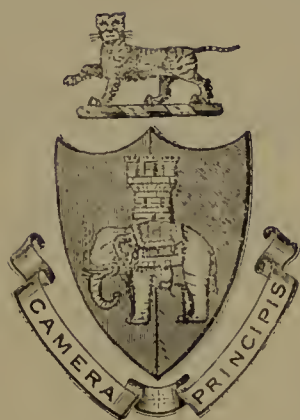
TABLE I.

Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1925.

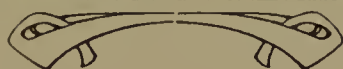
DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
1) Definitely tuberculous ..	79	39	2	3	2	1	3	2	81	40	5	5
2) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
3) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	60	27	14
CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
1) Definitely tuberculous ..	9	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	2
2) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	65	58	61
CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—												
1) Cured ..	12	8	2	1	3	3	2	..	15	11	4	1
2) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	127	85	75
NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:—												
1) Diagnosis completed ..	386	189	21	20	17	8	12	13	403	197	33	33
2) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Number of persons on Dispensary register on January 1st ..	652											
Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight" cases returned ..	10											
Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ..	10											
Number of patients examined during the year ..	94											
Number of observation cases under A and B above, in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..	3											
Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic out-stations for treatment or supervision ..	1											
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) ..	2750											
Number of attendances, at General hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for:—												
1) "Light" treatment ..	(a) 0											
2) Other special forms of treatment..	(b) 58											
Number of patients to whom Denial Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary..	*19											
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—												
(a) At Homes of Applicants ..	(a) 56											
(b) Otherwise ..	(b) 323											
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes..	40											
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ..	2878											
13. Number of:—												
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined ..	(a) 712											
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work..	(b) 632											
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ..	477											
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..	111											
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured persons												
(a) Form G.P.17 ..	(a) 8											
(b) Form G.P.36 ..	(b) 358											

*Treatment completed in Sanatoria, and excluding patients who had extractions only.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report



OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN BATES, B.Sc., J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR TILT
„ „ HALPIN, J.P.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.
„ „ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	„ A. E. FRENCH.
„ „ WYLES, J.P.	„ M. SCAMPTON, J.P.
MR. COUNCILLOR ARMISHAW.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT, J.P.
„ „ BATCHELOR.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
„ „ BAYLEY.	„ J. W. LEE.
„ „ CHESHIRE, M.B.E.	„ A. B. ODELL.
„ „ J. FENNELL.	„ W. H. SPENCER.
„ „ HARRIS.	„ P. V. VERNON, O.B.E.
„ „ HOLT.	„ H. J. WHITE.
„ „ SIDDELEY, C.B.E.	THE RT. REV. THE LORD
„ „ A. TURNER, J.P.	BISHOP OF COVENTRY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer - E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B.

MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.B., CH.B.,
D.P.H., D.M.R.E.

(*Appointed Jan. 20th, 1925*).

School Oculist - T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D.,
M.R.C.S.

X-Ray Specialist - T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Aural Surgeon - F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.

School Dentists - M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
- J. J. SHEVLIN, L.D.S.

School Nurses -	{	MISS G. I. WHITE. ‡
		„ A. L. LYDDON. §†‡*
		„ T. HARDING. ¶
		(<i>Resigned 31st August, 1925</i>).
		„ G. NEALE. §¶
		„ M. E. ADCOCK. ¶
		„ W. PAYNE. ¶
		(<i>Appointed 1st Nov., 1925</i>).

Cleansing Attendant - MRS. FISHER.

Senior Clerk - T. F. MARSDEN.

Junior „ - Miss D. K. SILLS.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated (Fever) Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

:O:

Twenty-first Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

:O:

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the twenty-first Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Board of Education (November, 1925) issued a circular letter with suggestions for the arrangement of Annual Reports; the subject matter of this Report is therefore arranged in accordance, as far as possible, with those suggestions.

1. Staff.

The names of the staff are set out on page 128.

2 General Observations.

The medical inspection of school children, having been carried on, locally since 1905, and nationally since 1908, may now be said to have become one of the prime factors in preventive medicine. The routine examination of every child at least three times in his school career, and the subsequent following up with a view to treatment of the defects found, including dental defects,

cannot fail to be now making itself felt in the way of general improvement in health of the adult population.

The school has become the clearing house for incipient disease; and the process has been accompanied with signs of increasing interest amongst the public generally in subjects related to general and personal hygiene. The interest of parents is shewn by their attendance at the medical inspections, especially in the case of infants and girls (over 70 per cent. attended in 1925). A great improvement has occurred in conditions of personal uncleanness and verminous conditions. Advice and practical teaching in matters of personal hygiene have undoubtedly resulted in a widespread general improvement in the physique and bearing of the present-day elementary scholar. And there has been a marked decline in mortality at school and pre-school ages in the past two decades.

During the same time the educational influence of the system of Health Visiting has been making itself felt, an influence brought to bear on infant life and, to a small extent, on children of pre-school age. Locally, this latter work needs extending by the provision of more adequate medical assistance, and requires to be linked up more closely with the school medical work.

The amount of work now done among the children in the way of producing clean dental conditions and the removal of septic tonsils and adenoids cannot fail to react on the general health and welfare of the rising generation. The attention that is now given to so-called "minor" ailments, such as discharging ears, should be expected to diminish the number of permanently deaf people. The increased importance now attached to the occurrence of Ophthalmia among newly born children by its compulsory notification, and the subsequent visitation and following up by Health Visitors, is calculated to lessen the amount of permanent blindness; and the correction of errors of refraction by the prescription of appropriate spectacles, improves the vision of those children with defective sight. All of these measures—and others—should and must improve the educability of the children and render their education more effective, quite apart from the improved health that must follow in their train.

A note may reasonably be inserted here as to the obviously good results which have been obtained by open-air schools, not merely here but elsewhere. The moral is plain, but it is slow in

being applied. If such schools are good for "delicate" children, how much more valuable would be their preventive character against ill-health, if open-air principles were applied to all schools.

The same conclusions may also be arrived at by the results obtained by our open-air Sanatoria. To them we send patients already afflicted by a disease, one of whose predisposing causes is overcrowding and living in ill-ventilated rooms. At the Sanatoria, they soon learn to live an open-air life by night and by day, in summer and in winter. If this regime were applied to the healthy, Tuberculosis would, I believe, in a generation become as rare as leprosy.

The following extract from a leading article that appeared in the *Spectator* in September last, is very much to the point:—

"The slow growth of the open-air school movement in England is hardly creditable to our national good sense." So said Sir George Newman. The more civilized we become the further we get away from Nature, and the further man is removed from Nature, the more do his diseases increase and multiply. Universal education is of comparatively recent growth, and is one more factor of civilization which removes yet another section of the population still further from Nature. The child is the only young animal which is shut up during the best hours of the daylight, and up till quite recently educationists have entirely failed to see the folly of so confining the young and restricting their activities.

Some twenty years ago it was first realized that there was a section of the child population so enfeebled, if not actually diseased, that it was totally unable to stand the ordinary school curriculum, and in 1904 the first attempt was made at Charlottenburg to return these children to Nature, and carry out their education amid the natural surroundings of a pine forest. The results were better than the most optimistic had anticipated. Not only did these weak children improve in health, but their school work compared favourably with that of the more robust children in the ordinary schools.

In 1907 the London County Council started its first open-air school for anæmic, debilitated and pre-tubercular children, and in 1908 the United States followed suit. Since then open-air schools have increased in number, but not half so quickly as might have been hoped for. All the original open-air schools were for sick or debilitated children, and it was not until the excellent results that were obtained in these had been very definitely demonstrated that it occurred to anyone that what was good for the sick child must also be good for the normal child."

Co-ordination.

With Infant and Child Welfare Work.—One of the Assistant School Medical Officers attends at the Municipal Welfare Centre one session weekly, so that he is thus able to keep in close touch

with the Health Visitors. It has been arranged that children between the ages of 3 and 5 years, requiring dental treatment, may receive such at the School Clinic. It has also been arranged that the record cards of children seen at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre should be forwarded to the School Clinic as soon as they become of school age.

3. School Hygiene.

Coventry has 28 Elementary Schools, with 62 Departments, 4 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, and 1 School for Mental Defectives (non-residential).

There are 19 Council Elementary Schools, with 47 Departments, and 9 Non-Provided Elementary Schools, with 15 Departments.

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools at the close of the year was for 20,970 scholars. There were 21,665 children on the school registers, the average number being 21,638.

The average attendance was 19,045, which gave an average percentage attendance for the year of 88.

A detailed report of the hygienic condition of the schools was made in the Annual Report for 1920. No material changes have taken place since then. The Board of Education ask for a review of the arrangements for dealing with children who bring their mid-day meal to school with them. In a City like Coventry, where the great majority of the children live within easy reach of the school, the number of children who bring meals to school is so small that no special arrangements for such are made. At the Special School, Wheatley Street, which is attended by scholars from all over the City, a proper mid-day meal is provided and the supervision of the children arranged for; a mid-day meal is also provided in connection with the Centaur Road Roof School.

4. Medical Inspection.

For the purpose of systematic inspection, each school is visited once a year by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers, accompanied and assisted by one of the School Nurses. This inspection may occupy anything from 2 or 3 days to 5 or 6 weeks, according to the number of scholars in the school.

At each session, from 20 to 25 infants, or 25 to 30 seniors (even 35 in the case of senior boys), are examined. Weighing, measuring, and sight testing are performed by the school nurse, who also supervises the undressing and dressing of the children. Parents are invited to be present at the examination of their own children; the number of those who took advantage of this invitation is shown on page 155. Although the presence of the parent naturally prolongs the examination and so diminishes the number of children dealt with, it is undoubtedly a very great advantage, since it often happens that information of symptoms can be obtained of which there is no visible sign on examination; the history of epileptic fits, for instance, might easily be missed if the parent did not attend the examination.

Three schools are provided with a room specially set apart for medical inspection, and one of these has the great advantage of having a waiting-room attached. Apart from these three schools, inspection most usually takes place in the Head Teacher's room. These are too small to be ideal, but usually have the advantage of having an adjacent room or lobby which can be used as a waiting-room. In other cases a class-room has to be utilised. This, of course (except in summer), causes a certain amount of inconvenience to the school staff, and usually means that it has to be used as a waiting-room as well as an examination room, since it would be inconvenient to have a crowd of parents and children outside the door.

Concurrently with this examination, one or more of the nurses undertakes what is known as "class to class" examination. That is to say, all the children in the school who do not come within the routine age groups are examined for obvious defects, such as Tonsils and Adenoids, Squint, Deformities, etc. From these are selected any whom it is thought the Medical Officer should see. Such children, together with those brought forward by the Teachers, constitute a large part of the table of "Specials" on page 168.

(a) *Age Groups Inspected*.—There are three groups, viz. :—
 "Entrants," chiefly children aged 5 or 6 years; "intermediates," aged 8 years; and "leavers," aged 12, 13 or 14 years.

(b) The Board's Schedule has been completed except for the examination of three schools. The present medical staff is not

adequate to deal with the whole of the routine examination required annually.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

(1) *Body.*—Except for excess of flea-bites, it is seldom one has to call attention to uncleanliness of the skin generally. This may be partly due to the fact that parents have always had warning that the examination is about to take place, but not entirely so, since few of the children have obviously been bathed the day before and since in many cases the parents do not receive notice of the examination until the morning of the day of inspection.

(2) *Head.*—The number of cases of verminous heads discovered was less in 1925 than in 1924. As has been pointed out before, however, this seems to depend chiefly on the time which the nurses can give to the work. When, as during 1925, there is any shortage of staff the numbers go down, but it cannot yet be felt that a remedy has been found for this unpleasant evil.

Children who require to be dealt with under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921, are cleansed at the Cleansing Station attached to the Clinic. During the year, 130 cases were so dealt with under the Act. In addition to these cases, 370 were dealt with at the voluntary request of the parents. Other treatment carried out at the Cleansing Station included 9 baths. Altogether 3,300 visits by children were paid to the Cleansing Station.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year either under the Education Act, 1921, or the School Attendance Byelaws for uncleanliness.

TABLE SHOWING UNCLEANLINESS OF HEADS.

SCHOOL.	Total cases under observa- tion.	Total number of examina- tions of children.	RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS		
			Head Notices.	Exclusion Notices.	Clean-ing Notices.
Broad Street.. ..	94	402	115	13	1
Centaur Road	71	459	83	5	14
Cheylesmore	139	889	147	9	33
Earlsdon	53	366	84	4	6
Edgewick	42	205	78	6	..
Folly Lane	39	197	16	5	3
Frederick Bird	169	623	235	13	10
Holbrook Lane	267	959	268	23	11
John Gulson	99	291	115	12	7
Little Heath.. ..	38	320	44	2	1
Narrow Lane	80	300	88	1	..
Paradise	27	104	36	2	..
Radford	31	187	19	4	3
Red Lane	136	627	182	22	7
St. Peter's	45	239	112	5	6
South Street	185	766	214	10	29
Spon Street	140	998	169	19	23
Stoke Council	135	614	183	11	14
Wheatley Street	141	788	174	14	25
All Saints'	24	119	46	4	..
Sacred Heart	27	128	24	2	..
St. Elizabeth's	28	119	28	4	2
St. John's	63	474	79	8	4
St. Mark's	43	226	64	6	1
St. Mary's	54	250	95	4	6
St. Michael's	97	475	134	27	8
St. Osburg's	58	312	63	1	7
Stoke C. of E.	23	119	26	3	1
Wheatley Street Special	10	53	4	..	4
Totals	2358	11856	2924	239	231

(b) Minor Ailments.

See Table IV., Group I., page 172.

Ringworm of the Scalp.—This condition continues to be treated by X-Rays. Other methods are continually being tried where parents will not consent to this treatment, but these only appear to be of use where the affected areas are very small in extent. During 1925 several such cases have been cured by the application of Collosol Iodine Oil.

The value of treatment by X-Rays can be estimated by the marked diminution of the number of cases of Ringworm as shown by the accompanying table.

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Cases treated.</i>
1920	...	...	...	183
1921	...	...	...	84
1922	...	...	...	74
1923	...	...	...	47
1924	...	...	...	51
1925	...	...	...	29

Another estimate of its value can be made from the fact that in 1913 a school nurse was occupied five sessions per week solely in the treatment of this condition, while at present such work barely occupies a nurse one session per week.

The following table shows the work done at the School Clinic in the treatment of other minor ailments.

These numbers by no means represent the number of children known to be suffering from such conditions. They represent only the number of cases who live near enough to the Clinic to be reasonably able to attend daily. There are, in addition, a number who are treated at home and who only attend the Clinic periodically for inspection.

<i>CONDITION.</i>					<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Otorrhœa (discharging ears)	..	..			87	1,519
Deafness ..	..	..	..	..	27	169
Wax in ears	..	..	..	..	102	108
Blepharitis (sore eye lids)	..	..	..	..	27	199
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	19	187
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	10	79

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

See Table IV., Group III., page 173.

The number of children found at the systematic examination to be suffering from this condition so severely as to be advised operation was 478, or 7 per cent. Apart from the systematic examination there were 511 children found at other inspections, making a total of 989 cases referred for treatment. Of these, 208

accepted operative treatment under the Local Authority's Scheme at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

The percentage of cases receiving enucleation of tonsils and adenoids is still disappointing, the figures for 1925 being 25 per cent, as against 30 per cent. for 1924.

In addition, 39 cases have undergone operation by private practitioners; this is an increase of 13 over the figures of 1924.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

See Table III., page 171.

An increase in the numbers of tubercular children is shown this year, for which there seems no obvious reason. Out of the 75 cases noted in Table III., only 10 were discovered in the ordinary course of medical inspection.

A few cases of tubercular cripples have become known through the Orthopædic Clinic, but the greater part of the increase is due to the figures supplied by the Tuberculosis Officer. Naturally, tubercular children tend to be absent from the systematic examination at school.

(e) *Skin Disease and (f) External Eye Disease.*

See Minor Ailments on page 172.

(g) *Vision.*

See Table IV., Group II., on page 172.

The number of cases of defective vision found at the systematic examination represents 8 per cent. of the children so examined.

The correction of defective vision by suitable glasses is (perhaps not unnaturally) the most satisfactory of all the forms of treatment undertaken by the School Medical Service.

There is no doubt that parents have come largely to realise that defective sight is due to an error which can be corrected by spectacles and not to some vague "weakness" which will improve as the child grows stronger.

Ten or twelve years ago it was not uncommon to find children wearing ear-rings, and on enquiry to be told that the ears had been pierced as a means of curing weak eyesight. To-day this practice seems to have completely died out. In spite of this appreciation of the need for and the satisfactoriness of glasses as

the correct common sense treatment for defective vision, there are still a certain number of parents who absolutely refuse to allow their children to wear glasses, and a larger number who allow the child's dislike for glasses to influence them.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Butler :—

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	City Cases.	County Children attending City Schools.	
Submitted to Refraction ...	769	72	39
Glasses prescribed ...	673	65	36
Attendances made ...	1135	135	53
	No. Per Cent.	No. Per Cent.	No. Per Cent.
Myopia ...	74 9.6	12 16.7	9 23.1
Myopic Astigmatism ...	65 8.4	6 8.3	14 35.9
Hypermetropia ...	176 22.9	25 34.7	3 7.7
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	249 32.4	14 19.4	5 12.8
Mixed Astigmatism ...	48 6.2	4 5.6	6 15.4

In addition, 134 cases were referred by the Warwickshire County Council, and were submitted to refraction at the King Street Clinic. The number of attendances made in connection with these was 221.

(h) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*

The treatment of cases of mild degrees of deafness by inflation of the middle ear has continued throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

(i). *Dental Defects.*

The School Dentists, Mr. M. Raeside and Mr. J. J. Shevlin, report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the year as follows :—

“The total number of elementary school children systematically inspected during the year was 7,948. Of this number, 5,668 were referred for treatment, and 3,063 actually treated, *i.e.*, 54.04 per cent.

As compared with 1924, the percentage of cases treated is considerably lower; this is due to the fact that four schools were

re-examined at the close of the year, and it was only possible to deal before the end of the year with a very small proportion of the cases desiring treatment.

The actual figures, covering one inspection of all the schools, are as follows :—

Children examined	...	...	6,959
Referred for treatment	...	...	4,976
Treated	...	...	3,040
Percentage treated	...	...	61.9

The number of 'specials' treated (740) still remains high, and interferes to some extent with our routine work, viz., the treatment of children of the systematic age groups 6, 7, 8 and 9, in that a certain amount of time must be set apart in each daily session for their treatment. Most of these 'specials' are children whose parents refused to have them treated in the past and who come along later when pain drives them to seek relief.

Were it possible to eliminate these cases altogether it would then be feasible to take on another age group for treatment, and so get one step nearer to the ideal dental scheme, viz., that every child attending an elementary school is examined and, when necessary, treated every year of school life, and eventually sent out into the world with a sound and healthy mouth. At present much of the benefit of the treatment received is lost through our inability, with the present staff, to inspect and treat the age groups over 9 years.

In addition to the elementary school children treated, 23 Secondary School children and 35 children under school age referred to us from the Infant Welfare Centre received treatment, bringing the total number of children actually treated during the year to 3,861.

We should like to have a greater percentage of acceptances for treatment, but until more 'following up' can be undertaken there is not much hope of getting better results. With the present nursing staff it is only possible to spare one nurse one half-day per week for dental visiting."

The schools visited and the results of examination are as follows :—

School.	Total Children Examined	Referred for Treatment.	Actually Treated.	Re Treated.	Percentage Treated.
*Broad Street ... (Inspected twice)	417	304	86	36	28.3
Centaur Road ...	484	346	217	84	62.7
Cheylesmore ...	362	273	151	53	55.3
Earlsdon ...	387	282	175	61	62.1
Edgewick ...	272	196	96	35	49.0
Folly Lane ...	364	265	154	43	59.1
Frederick Bird ...	496	339	213	82	62.8
Holbrook Lane ...	177	127	53	16	41.7
*John Gulson ... (Inspected twice)	592	415	163	49	39.3
Little Heath ...	69	47	43	12	91.5
Narrow Lane ...	244	176	106	28	60.2
*Paradise ... (Inspected twice)	242	160	61	8	38.1
Radford ...	264	184	100	39	54.3
Red Lane ...	305	212	78	22	36.8
St. Peter's ...	167	113	72	34	63.7
South Street ...	324	235	84	23	35.7
Spon Street ...	409	310	127	35	41.0
Stoke Council ...	615	454	225	81	49.5
*Wheatley Street ... (Inspected twice)	817	553	298	80	53.9
All Saints ...	123	82	41	19	50.0
Sacred Heart ...	56	46	39	6	84.8
St. Elizabeth's ...	66	43	40	11	93.0
St. John's ...	174	133	54	8	40.6
St. Mark's ...	77	59	44	12	74.6
St. Mary's ...	95	69	34	11	49.3
St. Michael's ...	158	109	43	16	39.4
St. Osburg's ...	105	78	40	6	51.3
Stoke C. of E. ... (Partly completed)	87	58	30	9	51.7
			196		
Totals ...	7948	5668	3063	918	54.04

* Inspected at end of year.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

The following table shows an analysis of the known cripples in the City. The most striking point in the table is the increase in the total number of cripples known. Whereas in 1924, 82 cripples were known of whom 28 were off the school books by the end of the year, in 1925, 132 are shown of whom only six had left school by the end of the year.

The reason for this increase in the numbers is undoubtedly the opening of the Orthopædic Clinic at Dunsmoor. Parents have been attracted there and the children's names then sent on to the Education Department. This clinic is now working in close association with the School Medical Department. The pro-

vision of hospital beds presents some difficulty. In a city of the size of Coventry the question might be considered of the provision of a certain number of beds for orthopædic cases in connection with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

On examining the table it will be seen how heavy is the incidence of infantile paralysis, especially of the leg. This is a most serious condition, but it is one which is amenable to a considerable amount of beneficial treatment if this is taken in hand soon after the original attack. This illness generally comes on before school age, and its original symptoms are such that a private practitioner will, as a rule, be called in. On him reliance has to be placed either for giving the necessary advice or for saying how it can be obtained.

In our experience early cases are seldom brought to the Infant Welfare Centre.

The number of birth palsies is high. This is a condition somewhat akin in its effects to infantile paralysis, but its paralytic results are usually more extensive. In addition to paralysis of limbs there is often brain affection as well; five of the seventeen cases are in attendance at the Special School for Mental Defectives.

It is curious that all the seven cases of congenital dislocation of the hips are among young girls.

Dr. Newton gives the following analysis of the crippling conditions :—

Infantile Paralysis :—				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arm and Leg	...	...	...	3	3	6
Leg	...	...	...	22	13	35
Arm	...	...	...	2	2	4
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis :—						
Spine	...	...	...	1	4	5
Hip	...	...	...	3	2	5
Knee	...	...	...	1	—	1
Ankle	...	...	...	1	—	1
Talipes	...	...	...	10	4	14
Flat Feet	...	...	...	1	1	2
Dislocated Hip	...	...	...	—	7	7

Amputations :—					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Leg	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Arm	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Paralysis Arm (Congenital)	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
Wry Neck	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Injury	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Birth Palsy	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
Pseudo-hypertrophy	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Post Diphtheritic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Left School	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
					—	—	—
Totals					83	55	138
					—	—	—

Nutrition.

The following table shows the percentage and degree of nutrition found during the course of medical inspection.

Age Group		Number of Children Examined	Nutrition Very Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Bad.	Per Cent.	Nutrition Very Bad	Per Cent.
Entrants.	Boys	1052	176	16·7	761	72·0	115	10·9	..	..
	Girls	974	268	27·5	628	64·5	78	8·0	..	..
Intermediate.	Boys	904	132	14·6	616	68·1	156	17·3	..	..
	Girls	861	191	22·2	566	65·7	103	12·0	..	..
Leavers.	Boys	1334	378	28·3	844	63·3	109	8·2	8	·2
	Girls	1380	527	38·2	795	57·6	58	4·2	..	..

Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

The following table shows the percentage of children, in the three age groups inspected, who have suffered from infectious diseases either before attending school or after admission.

It will be noticed that the girls shew a higher percentage of illness than the boys.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Age Group		Number Examined	Meas-les	Per Cent	Whooping Cough	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet Fever	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	1052	711	67.6	394	37.5	259	24.6	39	3.7	11	1.0	136	13.0
	Girls	974	681	69.9	432	44.3	278	28.5	43	4.4	13	1.3	114	11.7
Intermediate.	Boys	904	768	84.9	471	52.1	355	39.3	59	6.5	25	2.8	177	19.6
	Girls	861	738	85.3	512	59.5	360	41.8	57	6.6	28	3.3	180	20.9
Leavers	Boys	1384	1209	90.6	642	48.1	440	33.0	108	8.1	65	4.9	269	20.2
	Girls	1380	1250	90.6	708	51.3	546	39.5	140	10.1	73	5.3	329	23.8

For the summary of the defects found by medical inspection see Table II. A, page 168.

6. Infectious Disease.

All cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the head teachers are required, under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, to be notified by them to the Medical Officer of Health. Doubtful cases of infection are sent to the Clinic for examination, or, if necessary, one of the Medical Staff visits the school.

Below will be found a table showing the periods of exclusion which are in force in this City for the respective diseases.

With regard to Diphtheria, all cases and contacts are swabbed by the school nurses, and are not allowed to return to school until two successive negatives in the former case and one in the latter have been obtained. In this connection 476 swabs were taken during the year.

It has not been necessary during 1925 to close any school on account of infectious disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

Infectious disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox	18 days	" " " " " "
Scarlet Fever	14 days	Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria	12 days	Very variable; may attend school when certified by Medical Officer of Health.
Measles	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps	24 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease.

In the case of Mumps only the affected children are excluded.

The following, since they are combined with Infants' Departments, should follow the rule for the latter:—

Little Heath.	St. Elizabeth's.	St. Peter's Junior.
St. John's.	Stoke C. of E.	St. Mary's
Wheatley Street Special.		Sacred Heart.

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 65 is a table setting out the number of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Vaccination.

During the systematic examination of the elementary school children a note was made concerning their previous vaccination. The results obtained are shown below.

BOYS				GIRLS		
Age Groups	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants	1052	247	23·5	974	231	23·7
Intermediate Age	904	261	28·9	861	266	31·0
Leavers	1334	537	40·3	1380	622	45·1
Totals	3290	1045	31·8	3215	1119	34·8

Probably owing to the outbreaks of small-pox in 1924 and 1925, the primary vaccinations done in 1925 were much more numerous than usual, and the re-vaccinations were still more numerous. See page 64.

7. Following up.

A card is made out for every child in whom is found any defect which is likely to be benefited by treatment. At the end of about six weeks from the examination the nurses take these cards school by school and find out what has been done. Where the condition has been treated the card is marked and returned to its box; where nothing has been done, the parent is visited to find out the reason, and an attempt made to overcome prejudice, apathy, or whatever is the obstruction. Frequently recalcitrant parents are persuaded to pay a further visit to the Assistant School Medical Officers to be assured of the benefit likely to follow the treatment advised.

In connection with this work the following table shows the number of home visits paid by the school nurses :—

Condition.	Visits Paid.
Eyes	490
Tonsils and Adenoids	712
Teeth	487
Ringworm	63
Uncleanliness	79
Diphtheria	367
Discharging Ears	66
Cripples	52
Miscellaneous	433
TOTAL ..	2749

In addition to these home visits they have paid 918 visits to schools.

The following is a summary of the defects referred to the Health Department during the year :—

ALLEGED NUISANCE	Number Reported.	Number dealt with
Dirty walls, ceilings, etc. ..	5	5
Dilapidated walls, floors, etc. ..	2	2
Overcrowding ..	2	2
TOTAL ..	9	9

8. Medical Treatment.

The points arising under this heading have been already dealt with under heading 5.

9. Open-Air Education.

The Education Committee provide two open-air schools, open during a part of the year. One, Corley Camp, is a residential school, situated on high ground five miles from the City.

The other is of the nature of a playground class held on part of the roof of Centaur Road School. This is non-residential, but the children are kept there from 9 a.m. till 4-30 p.m., and receive a mid-day meal.

Corley Camp.

The following report is furnished by Miss E. Townsend, the Teacher in charge :—

“I am pleased to present a report on the work of the above school for the Session from 20th April to 23rd October, 1925.

The number of children in residence was the same as the previous year, 15 boys and 15 girls.

They arrived on the afternoon of April 22nd, and without exception looked as though they needed the change very much.

They ranged in age from 6-13 years, and were a pale, lethargic, nervous-looking lot of children. It took about a week for them to settle down, and from that time there was a gradual improvement in all of them.

During the early days we did not venture beyond the boundary without encountering one or more parents. This invariably led to trouble, and I would like to suggest another year that I might be permitted to meet and talk to the parents before going to Corley. They would then be able to clear up any little points, and would know to whom they were entrusting their children.

After once visiting the Camp they are all most anxious that their children should remain during the whole session, and are willing and eager to do all in their power to assist me in every way.

Our daily routine is:—

Rise, 7 a.m.	Rest, 1-30—2-45 p.m.
Breakfast, 8 a.m.	School, 3—4-15 p.m.
School, 9-15—12.	Tea, 4-45 p.m.
Dinner, 12-30.	Bed, 7-45 p.m.

The average age of the girls was 11 years 4 months, and the boys 8 years 4 months, but the educational attainments of the majority were much below the normal standard for their age, owing to frequent and long absences from school, due to ill-health.

With the help of an Assistant Teacher I was able to divide the children, and consequently each class had more attention.

The average increase in weight has been for the girls rather more, and for the boys a little less than last year. In the case of two girls we have made a record—one girl in the 26 weeks gaining 30½ lbs., and another in the same time gaining 28½ lbs. All the children looked remarkably fit when they left.

Many visitors remark on the fact that the children always run. I think the explanation is that hitherto they have been accustomed to play in small yards or the streets, but after they have been at Corley a week or two they feel better and stronger, so that the freedom and space of the country-side urges them to run instead of walk.

The children take a keen interest in Nature Study, and have again this year entered the "Coventry Natural History Society's" competition. Two children last year gained prizes.

Life such as we live at Corley Camp broadens the children's outlook on life. Not only do they improve physically, but mentally and morally, and when I meet parents afterwards they tell me how proud they are of their children's behaviour.

The parents visit once a month, on a Sunday afternoon, and although this entails much extra labour and trouble, I often think that an important part of my work is done then. I find the parents anxious to hear what is best for their children, and eager to carry on the work as far as possible when they return home.

The Physical Welfare Committee visited the Camp in June, and several were again present on 27th September, this being the last monthly visiting day, when prizes gained for Nature Study were handed to the children by Dr. and Mrs. Soden, and several members addressed the parents.

On October 11th we had an extra visiting day, at the request of several of the parents, when tokens of appreciation were handed to the members of the staff on behalf of the whole of the parents."

List of Children at Corley Camp School, 1925.

Sex.	Age in Years.	Length of stay.	Complaint.	Gain in Weight.
G.	13 years	26 weeks	General Debility ...	18 lbs
G.	12 "	26 "	Chorea ...	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	12 "	14 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	12 "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	General Debility ...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
G.	12 "	26 "	" "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	12 "	26 "	" "	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	11-12 "	26 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	11-12 "	26 "	General Debility ...	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	11 "	26 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	10-11 "	26 "	General Debility ...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	11-12 "	26 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	10 "	26 "	General Debility ...	17 "
G.	9 "	26 "	" "	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
G.	8 "	14 "	" "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
G.	13 "	23 "	" "	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	9 "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sub. ac Rheumatism	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	13 "	12 "	Chorea ...	18 "
G.	12 "	12 "	" ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	9 "	17 "	General Debility ...	8 "
B.	9-10 "	26 "	" "	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	9-10 "	26 "	" "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	9 "	14 "	" "	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	9 "	26 "	" "	13 "
B.	9 "	26 "	" "	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	8-9 "	26 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	8 "	26 "	General Debility ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	8 "	26 "	" "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	8 "	26 "	" "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	8 "	26 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	8 "	9 "	Chorea ...	4 "
B.	7-8 "	26 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	7 "	26 "	General Debility ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	7-8 "	26 "	" "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	7-8 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	7 "	8 "	Anaemia ...	8 "
B.	6 "	12 "	General Debility ...	8 "

G.—Denotes Girls.

B.—Denotes Boys.

Dr. Newton remarks as follows:—

“The summer of 1925 was by no means an ideal one for open-air life; only for a few weeks was there real dry summer weather. Life at the Open-air School during severe wet weather has its

drawbacks, and much praise is due to Miss Townsend and her staff for the patience with which the inconveniences consequent on continued wet weather were borne. When rain is driving in so heavily that neither schoolroom nor dining-room can be used for lessons, play, and even meals, Corley Camp is healthy but, for the staff at any rate, none too pleasant.

Two children had to return home after a few weeks stay, one because of a severe recurrence of Chorea, the other for continued high temperature. Three children were returned home after three months, as they were apparently well.

Ten of the cases at the camp were sent because of Rheumatism; four of these were cases of Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance), which is generally considered to be a rheumatic affection of the nervous system. On the whole, rheumatic cases do exceedingly well. Of the four cases of Chorea, one girl (who had not been to school for 3 years) made a record gain of $30\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in 26 weeks, and two other girls gained in 12 weeks 18 and $18\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. respectively.

On the other hand a boy, who has been previously mentioned, had to return home on account of a recurrence of the condition.

Excluding the boy who returned home in a few weeks, the average weekly gain of the Rheumatic cases was .9lbs., whereas the average gain for the whole of the girls was .8 lbs. and for the boys .4 lbs.

Centaur Road Open-Air School, 1925.

Dr. Moir reports as follows:—

“The Roof School at Centaur Road School was opened on the 20th April, and in spite of the severity of the weather during the last three months of the year, continued open until the 23rd December.

Forty-five children in all passed through the school, 5 girls and 2 boys leaving before the completion of the period, and 2 boys and 2 girls being admitted later to fill the vacancies.

The attendance of some of the children has been so irregular that the maximum benefit has not been derived. In future it is hoped, by closer co-operation with the Attendance Department, to improve this unsatisfactory feature. The children admitted

are delicate, but only such as would reasonably be expected to attend regularly were selected for admission.

Thirteen of the eighteen boys were present at the last medical examination. Among these the average gain in weight was $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per month. Of the twenty-six girls only 16 were present at the last medical examination, and the average gain in weight among these was 4 lbs. Ten girls and seven boys seemed to need a more prolonged period of attendance at the school.

The school curriculum was as in former years."

10. Physical Training.

Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, reports concerning her work as follows :—

"In the senior departments the daily physical training lesson is the rule. This lesson of twenty minutes' duration, including the time taken in moving to and from the drill space, is usually increased on two days in the week, when organised games and dancing are taken.

On three days in the week half the physical training lesson is devoted to formal exercises of a corrective and postural nature, while the latter half is given to the general activity exercises, and the lesson finishes with a calming deep-breathing exercise.

In connection with this lesson, a feature of the year's work has been the increased interest taken in the general activity exercises, which include running, jumping, marching and athletic practices. They are stimulating in effect, develop alertness and control, and in order to obtain the results the class must be rapidly set to work and a vigorous tone set by the teachers.

It is encouraging to find that the physical training lesson is usually adapted to the conditions of available space, weather, and ability of the class. Further improvement could be made with more detailed preparation of the lesson.

The physical training lesson is usually taken in the playground, but the value of brisk physical exercise, performed regularly in the open air, is not appreciated by all. It is sometimes found that on cold and dull days, when such work is most necessary, the lesson is taken in the class-room, where the movements are cramped and unsatisfactory, instead of out-of-doors.

The acquisition of apparatus, ropes, balls, sticks, bean bags, for use in the activity exercises and in the games, is making some progress. Many teachers have started an 'apparatus box,' which is the pride and joy of the class, and which often receives additions from the children.

Balls, made of a cover knitted by the children, and stuffed to the size and weight of a small football, have been found useful. These, however, are no real substitute for the leather football, which can be

used in all weathers, and is much more durable, but much more expensive.

The habit of wearing shoes, either rubber-soled or home-made, during the physical training lesson is growing. Many senior girls' classes look most businesslike in gymnastic costumes and plimsols, and the boys remove their coats and collars and roll up their sleeves.

In a few schools, musical appreciation and folk-dancing in the playground are possible through the medium of the gramophone, purchased by the voluntary subscriptions of the teachers.

There is a definite trend in the physical training of our infants' departments towards developing in the children a quick, accurate and controlled response.

The morning lesson, which is short in duration, is in most schools given in a bright, stimulating and purposeful manner, and the children, even those newly admitted to the school, respond quickly to the alert atmosphere created by the teacher.

The games and recreative lessons are not, as a rule, so well managed, and a better choice of games, more suitable to the weather and to the numbers playing, would add zest to the lesson.

Swimming.—The recent developments in the methods of teaching swimming, whereby classes may be successfully handled and taught, has stimulated interest in the subject, and efforts are now made in the schools to teach many to swim, rather than to make 'speed' swimmers of a few children.

Last season a Coventry boy won second place in the 100 yards Schoolboys' Championship of Warwickshire, a Coventry team of four girls won first place in the inter-town race at Birmingham, and 730 children learned to swim across the bath during the season.

The classes organised under the Coventry Education Committee were carried on as usual during the summer months, 26 boys and 22 girls classes visiting the Baths each week, the instruction being given by the teachers.

The maximum number of children in each class was 35 boys and 30 girls, and during the season 1,105 boys and 831 girls received some instruction.

The number of lessons given was 446 for boys and 407 for girls, and the total number of attendances was 23,922; for boys, 13,944, and for girls, 9,978.

The children were admitted free to the Baths for the lessons, the Education Committee having paid a lump sum, which worked out at one penny per admission.

Further accommodation within reasonable distance of the schools is required chiefly in the Foleshill district, where five schools are unable to make use of the Central Baths.

Proficiency Certificates were again awarded by the Baths Sub-Committee to children passing certain tests. The greatest number obtained by separate departments was 32, by the girls of Cheylesmore School, and 31 by the boys of Red Lane School.

The following summary shows the increase in the number of certificates won in recent years:—

	Boys.				Girls.			
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1922	1923	1924	1925
1st Class ..	5	6	9	12	23	19	24	42
2nd Class ..	18	17	29	42	3	14	22	38
3rd Class ..	62	97	112	150	68	83	83	129
Totals ..	85	120	150	204	94	116	129	209

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Totals ...	179	236	279	413

The Life-Saving Classes, which have been discontinued since 1921, were revived, and a class for girls was formed. At the conclusion of the course of fourteen lessons, eight girls succeeded in winning the Elementary Certificate of the Royal Life-Saving Society.

During the winter months children were admitted to the Baths once each week at the reduced rate of one penny per head. Classes were formed, about 50 boys and 50 girls enrolling, and the teachers gave their services voluntarily.

Recently, the Olympic swimming coach, Mr. Howcroft, has visited Coventry on two occasions, for the purpose of demonstrating the methods of teaching the Crawl Stroke, with large classes. Teachers of swimming and a few pupils have been allowed, by the courtesy of the Education Committee, to attend these demonstrations, and appreciation of their usefulness has been expressed.

Organised Games.—Organised games are included in the curriculum of the senior departments as part of the scheme of physical training, and a lesson once each week is devoted to the subject.

In the girls' departments a graded syllabus of games is in operation. The games recommended for each class include two difficult games, which all the girls attempt to play, and several easier games, which are within the ability of every girl to play well, and which lead up to the more difficult ones. Frequent practice of the easier games is necessary in training the powers of combination, co-ordination, skill and speed required in the playing of the more highly-organised games.

The games are, as a rule, played in the school playground, but when weather conditions are favourable the public recreation grounds are used by 14 boys' and 13 girls' departments.

There are no playing fields in Coventry reserved for the exclusive use of elementary school children, where courts and bases may be marked, apparatus stored, suitable arrangements made for the accommodation of the children, and where games may be played unfettered by the presence of the public.

During the year the Education Committee has erected net ball posts on Gosford Green, and the Parks Committee keep the court marked. The permanent facilities thus provided are very much appre-

ciated, and the court is well used by school teams, by former elementary school pupils, and by girls' clubs.

Similar facilities provided on Radford Recreation Ground would supply a need felt by children in the Radford and Stoney Stanton Road districts.

Net Ball is played in 20 senior girls' schools, several teams being formed in each school, whilst the 'school team' represents the school in league and shield matches.

Last year the shield, presented by the Thomson Trust, was won by South Street Girls.

The City Net Ball Team, formed of the best players selected from all the schools, played away and home matches against Nuneaton High School, Westgates School, Warwick, and Walsall Town Team.

The total number of goals scored by the Coventry team was 106, against 57 by their opponents.

With few exceptions, football and cricket are organised in the boys' departments, and these enter into the league, shield and inter-town matches.

Two Coventry boys from South Street and Frederick Bird Schools are playing this year (1926) in the Schoolboy International Rugby Match, the South Street boy for the second time. This match was inaugurated in 1906, and during the twenty years 27 Coventry boys have won caps.

Junior Technical Evening Schools.—In the evening schools physical training is taken by the pupils attending the Commercial and Domestic Courses, and of the six hours' attendance each week, one hour is devoted to physical training.

At about the age of 17 years, after attending the evening schools for two winter sessions, the majority of students pass on to the Technical Institute Classes, where there is, unfortunately, no provision for physical training.

The syllabus of work for the physical training in the evening schools is comprehensive, and aims at improving the physique of the pupils and cultivating sane ideas with regard to personal physical exercise and personal habits.

During the season there has been marked improvement in the appearance of the classes—many pupils wear the regulation gymnastic costume—in the keenness and enthusiasm of the pupils, and in the smartness and accuracy of the work produced.

For the first time public exhibition of physical training was given at the Baths Assembly Hall by pupils attending the evening schools. Each centre contributed at least one item to the programme, and teachers and pupils alike are to be congratulated upon the successful result of their efforts.

Further Instruction for Teachers.—During the year two courses of instruction for teachers have been held at Folly Lane School. A short course for teachers interested in evening school work was held at John Gulson School, and two courses of organised games were held at Cheylesmore School.

Two demonstration lessons, given with classes of children from the infants', junior and senior departments, were held at Wheatley

Street and John Gulson Schools, and were very well attended by the teachers.

Co-operation with the School Medical Service.—The Organiser of Physical Training continues to co-operate with the School Medical Service. Following-up visits are arranged for the children who have had operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and for those needing remedial exercises.

The special physical exercises arranged for children attending the Open-Air Class at Centaur Road School have had beneficial results.

Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association.—This Association, carried on by a large voluntary body of teachers, organises matches and competitions in several branches of athletic activities, for the encouragement of the children of good physical ability in the schools.

The teachers give unsparingly of their energy in preparing the children, and devote much time outside school hours to the arrangement and carrying out of such competitions.

The Annual Sports Day organised by this Association was most successful, over 1,000 children competing in the different events.

The Championship Shields were won on points by Stoke Council Girls' School and by Centaur Road Boys' School, and the Walter Brandish Cup for 120 yards Relay Race by Frederick Bird Senior Boys' School.

In addition to the races, various schools gave displays of folk-dancing, physical exercises, athletic and net ball practices and games, captain ball, stool ball, circular pillar ball and skittle ball.

The Annual Swimming Gala, also organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association, was held in September. Teams of swimmers from Wheatley Street School won both the girls' and the boys' shields.

The Association, through the success of its activities, is able to make a small annual grant to schools for the provision and upkeep of games apparatus.

Girls' Clubs.—In several schools clubs for former pupils are organised, and, meeting usually once a fortnight, are found to be most useful and helpful to the girls.

Girl Guides.—The number of Girl Guide Companies is increasing in Coventry, and there are ten companies in connection with elementary schools. The total number of girls in the Coventry organisation is 1,056. Camping offers a considerable interest for these girls, and last year camps were held at Staithes in Yorkshire, at Conway, and at Llandudno. This is an important phase of the Girl Guide work, and further extension could be made were the supply of trained campers forthcoming."

11. Provision of Meals.

A few cases of under-feeding, where neither parents nor teachers have applied for school meals, have been met with and reported.

The School Medical Officers have inspected the premises and arrangements during meal times.

The total number of meals supplied during the year was 387, all of which were supplied in the Municipal Restaurant.

The number receiving meals at any one time varied from 2 for the week ending 8th August, to 30 for the week ending January 10th.

The cost per meal is approximately sixpence.

12. School Baths.

The special school for mental defectives is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

In order to obtain, where possible, the presence of parents at the systematic examination, an invitation is sent out the previous day.

The results, as far as "entrants" and 8-year-old children are concerned, are very good, the attendances of parents being 82.9 per cent. and 69.7 per cent. respectively. The attendance of parents of the older scholars is not so good, but is satisfactory, the percentage for boys being 36.0, and girls 53.9.

In order that the parents' co-operation may be obtained with regard to any treatment required, the defects and the possible result of non-treatment are explained to them as simply and fully as possible.

Parents' Percentage Attendance.

	Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendances
Entrants:			
Boys	1052	885	84.1
Girls	974	794	81.5
Totals ..	2026	1679	82.9
Intermediate Age:			
Boys	904	601	66.4
Girls	861	630	73.2
Totals ..	1765	1231	69.7
Leavers:			
Boys	1334	481	36.0
Girls	1380	743	53.9
Totals ..	2714	1224	45.1

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

It is always found that teachers are willing to facilitate the work of medical inspection as much as they can. Frequently the systematic inspection entails much inconvenience to them owing to the lack of special accommodation.

Most of the following-up is done by the School Nurses, but a list of defects found is always sent to the Head Teachers, who are asked to inspect the children thereon periodically, and thus save the Nurses a certain amount of time. Teachers frequently also interview parents, and take the opportunity of urging that the advice of the Medical Officer be taken.

Many special cases are seen at the Clinic as the result of teachers advising parents to bring their children.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

There is close co-operation with this department. With regard to the systematic inspection the help of the Attendance Department is unnecessary, but a number of special cases are sent to the Clinic by the Attendance Officers. These are mostly cases of chronic illness, who are absent from school for long periods, and who should be under observation by the Medical Officers.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Much useful work is done by the Charity Organisation Society in sending children to Convalescent Homes on the advice of the School Medical Officer. During the year, 43 children have been sent either to the seaside or country for periods varying from one to six months.

The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked and obtained.

As before stated, a number of crippled children have been referred to the "Dunsmoor" Orthopædic Clinic.

No aid is asked from voluntary bodies in the work of following-up, as it has been found in past years that this work is done more satisfactorily by the School Nurses.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., page 170.

Blind.—The blind child shown in Table III. as at an Institution is a child who was returned from a Blind School as mentally defective, and is now in the Poor Law Infirmary.

The following table shows an analysis of the conditions causing partial blindness in the 17 cases enumerated in Table III.

High Myopia	...	...	...	11
Choroiditis	...	...	...	2
Corneal Opacity	...	...	...	3
Partial Dislocation of Lens	...	...	...	1
				—
Total			...	17
				—

Deaf.—The three children marked in Table III. as being at no school or institution are at present too young to be admitted to a residential institution. The child marked as attending a public elementary school has since been admitted to a Deaf and Dumb Institution. The other deaf child is an imbecile, at present in the Infirmary.

Mental Defectives.—Miss Tuft, the Head Mistress of the Wheatley Street Special School, writes as follows:—

“ The problem of education in a school of this description has to be approached from quite a different angle from that of the ordinary elementary school. Each time a child is admitted I am more and more convinced of the cruelty of keeping subnormal children with those of ordinary intelligence.

Almost without exception, the children who enter the Special School arrive with a downtrodden, ‘ hang-dog ’ look about them, caused not so much by knowledge of their defect (which they do not realise) as by their inability to cope with the ordinary demands of their daily life.

There are at present 65 children on the registers, boys and girls of varying ages from 7 to 16 years.

In many cases, the children are not only retarded mentally but are also extremely unbalanced, unreasonable, and of weak will power; some are also physically weak, and suffer from actual physical defect.

Sadness, isolation, and antagonism would be the lot of these children without a specialised school training, the aim of which is planned to enable them to manage their affairs with prudence, and help them as far as is humanly possible to earn a living wage in adult life.

In dealing with a new-comer our first object is to change his outlook on life—to give an uplift. We cheer, flatter, and praise the smallest effort. All his work is accepted, and it is surprising how soon his expression alters. School becomes to him a refuge where he is at home in his own family.

Order, cleanliness, ready and cheerful obedience are first taught—by constant repetition, habits of imitation, in lieu of habits of reasoning, are in time acquired.

There is a special curriculum in which the appeal is to the concrete rather than the abstract. Sense training fills an important place.

Definite training is given in the care of the body and the value of light, fresh air, and good food. The school bath in time becomes a joy instead of a terror.

Practical handwork for the boys consists in :—

Carpentry and general wood-working.

Skip and basket making.

Tin work.

Cardboard box making.

Gardening.

The boys replace broken furniture in the school (where possible) and have not only made desks, cupboards, props and pegs, but have repaired the enamel jugs and pans.

For the girls :—

Laundry work.

Simple cookery.

Machine sewing and needlework.

Leather work.

Indian basketry.

Rugwork.

The girls sew and knit, and repair their own wearing apparel. Every day an excellent dinner is cooked for the children, who pay 3d. per head, the additional cost being provided by the Education Committee. The preparation of this mid-day meal forms an excellent training for the girls, in how to cook a simple dinner and shop for the same, how to lay a table, etc.

This year the girls made 24 lbs. of black currant jam with fruit grown in the school garden. This and the vegetables grown there are made use of in the school kitchen. I do not think an

children in Coventry enjoyed their Christmas Party as much as these unfortunates. 'They all had more than they could eat' of cakes and sweets, and each child had a toy. This would not have been possible but for the generosity of the Mayor (Alderman F. Snape), Councillor Payne, Councillor Barnacle, and Captain Helby, together with gifts from the teachers."

Dr. Newton remarks :—

"It would not be out of place here to put in a word of praise for the way in which the curriculum described in Miss Tuft's report has been carried out by the staff of the Special School.

During the twelve years in which I have been regularly visiting the Special School the only change of staff has been Miss Tuft's appointment as Head Teacher on the retirement of Miss Palphramand. It should be remembered that work among these children is tedious, wearying, and often disappointing, but in spite of these difficulties the atmosphere of happiness of which Miss Tuft speaks has always been a marked feature of the school. These children, on the whole, come from poorer homes than the average school child comes from. As Miss Tuft remarks, some of them are physically weak, several of them are seriously crippled, and they do seem to lack the power of enjoyment which the normal child possesses. It is much, therefore, to the credit of the teaching staff to find that year after year their efforts to keep up an atmosphere of happiness among these naturally depressed children have been obviously successful.

One remark in Miss Tuft's report should not pass without comment. She states that one of the objects of their school training is 'to enable them to manage their affairs with prudence.' That touches the root of the difficulty with regard to mental defectives. It may be possible to teach them to read and write, most of them can be taught one or more of the practical subjects above mentioned, but 'prudence in the management of their affairs' is the character which is essentially missing from mental defectives, and which no amount of training can inculcate."

The Special School has accommodation for 70 children. During the year, 21 children were admitted, 13 boys and 8 girls, and 6 children left, 4 being boys and 2 girls. One boy shown as "left" died.

Six children were "notified" during the year to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	112	98	210
(2) Number who:—			
(a) Have since died	5	7	12
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	10	16	26
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education:—			
(1) Deaf and Dumb School	3	1	4
(2) Blind School .. .. .	..	..	..
(3) Private School	1	3	4
(d) Are in any other Institution:—			
(1) Asylum	3	3	6
(2) Workhouse	4	5	9
(3) Epileptic Colony .. .. .	..	..	..
(4) Homes for Mental Defectives ..	15	6	21
(3) Number who are employed in:—			
(a) Industrial or manual work	33	6	39
(b) Agricultural or rural work	2	1	3
(c) Domestic work .. .. .	..	22	22
(d) Commercial, professional .. .. .	..	..	..
(e) Casual work	18	10	28
(4) Number untraced or left the City	9	9	18
(5) Returned to Elementary Schools	9	9	18

A glance at the above Table cannot but give a feeling of disappointment that a larger number are not able to assist in earning their living.

It has, however, to be remembered that mental deficiency is a life-long ailment. No amount of educational methods can do away with the mental deficiency.

It happens, in a few cases, as shown in the Table, that after a certain stay in the Special School, a child may be returned to an ordinary school.

In these cases it may be taken that a mistake in diagnosis has been made and that a merely dull and backward child, who has perhaps received insufficient individual attention, has been mistaken for a mentally deficient child.

It must not be taken that the whole of the children included in the above Table have completed their school life at the school. Children are often admitted for observation for a period and then, if found ineducable, they are reported to your Committee and "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Committee as either idiots or imbeciles.

"Notification" also occurs on their leaving the school; this is nominally done only in those cases where future supervision is desirable. In practice, however, it is found best to notify all leavers. This process gives to the Mental Deficiency Committee certain duties and powers under the Mental Deficiency Act which they would not otherwise have. Formerly, when cases of leavers were selected for notification, it was found that some, at some later date, required supervision and the opportunity of "notification" had gone by.

18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the City.

19. Secondary Schools.

Dr. Newton reports as follows:—

"The secondary schools for boys that are medically inspected are Bablake and the Junior Technical School. Since all the scholars in the latter and the majority in the former have passed through the elementary schools and have consequently been medically inspected more than once, it is not to be expected that many defects requiring treatment would be found.

Defective vision was unexpectedly high; 8 per cent. of the scholars examined (boys and girls) being referred for treatment. This number includes a certain number of cases who were already wearing glasses but who were advised re-inspection by the eye specialist as the glasses were thought unsuitable.

The 58 cases of 'Deformity' referred for treatment were principally mild degrees of flat feet and curved spines, which should be improved by such remedial exercises as can be carried out in the ordinary school routine. Six cases, however, of crippling defect were advised to see an Orthopædic Surgeon.

Since the Board of Education require an annual examination of practically every scholar in the school, all come under the head of 'Code Groups' and none under that of 'Specials.' "

Dr. Moir reports concerning the secondary schools for girls as follows:—

"In 1925 the examination of the pupils at Barr's Hill and Stoke Park Secondary Schools was conducted under some difficulty, owing to lack of suitable accommodation. There being

an entire lack of accommodation at Barr's Hill School, the pupils there were examined at the School Clinic.

In 1926 it is hoped these difficulties will disappear, as the buildings of both schools are being extended.

Twenty-five parents of children attending Stoke Park School refused to have their children examined. No such refusals were received during the examination of children attending Barr's Hill School.

Three pupils were referred to the 'Dunsmoor' Orthopædic Clinic for treatment at the parents' expense, viz., one a case of congenital dislocation of the hip joint, the second a paralysed arm, the nerve supply having been injured at birth, and the third a case of progressive scoliosis.

In two the treatment is completed, and in the third it is in progress."

20. Continuation Schools.

. These have been discontinued.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. Turner, the Superintendent Attendance Officer, kindly furnishes the following report relating to the year ending December 31st, 1925, and that of the Juvenile Labour Exchange and Bureau for the year ending 31st July, 1925 :—

In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

Children Employed In Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

At the end of 1924 the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was	263
During the year 1925 the number of fresh registrations was	306
	<hr/> 569
The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was	331
	<hr/>
Number of employed children registered on the 31st December, 1925	238
	<hr/>

As in previous years, the majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, a large number of children are also employed in various occupations during the Bank Holiday Pleasure Fairs. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, but owing to the casual nature of the employment a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in enforcing the regulations. It is to be regretted that employment of any kind is permissible in such an unhealthy and undesirable environment.

During the year 65 cases of employment in contravention of the Bye-Laws were reported. Action was taken in every case, the employer receiving either a written or personal warning. Such warnings are usually effective, it seldom being found that an employer offends a second time.

Street Trading.

Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15 and no girl under 16 is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for this purpose.

At the end of 1924 the number of boys registered in this way was three. During 1925 6 fresh licences were issued and 5 surrendered. Thus, at the end of 1925, 4 boys were licensed for street trading; in each case the boy was a newsvendor.

Warnings for offences under the Street Trading Regulations have been issued in 9 cases.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives and is valid in England and Wales. No application has, however, been received during the year on behalf of a Coventry child.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. During the year 3 licensed children have visited the City. The conditions relating to hours, apartments, dressing rooms, school attendance, supervision and care were satisfactorily carried out.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement. During the year 23 such visits were made, but no illegal cases were discovered.

Juvenile Employment.

Trade in the City during the twelve months was generally good, and the supply of school leavers was quickly absorbed in employment.

So far as boys are concerned the Engineering and Allied Trades continue to provide the main avenue of employment, while nearly half the girls are employed in the Textile Industry and approximately a third are absorbed by the Engineering, Motor and Electrical Trades.

A report card, giving particulars of the attainments, ability and character, and information of any special aptitude or natural bent of

every child, is compiled by the Head Teacher during the three months previous to the child's leaving school. An extract from the records of the School Medical Service with regard to each child is also placed on the card. The information thus available is found extremely useful when advising as to the suitability or otherwise of a particular occupation.

There is still a tendency on the part of parents to place boys and girls in situations where the rate of remuneration is the highest, without a thought to the juveniles' future prospects and welfare. It is very strongly felt that could the parents be made to realise that the most important matter is the child's future, there would be a smaller number entering "blind alley" occupations. The best results can only be obtained by educating the parents to take long views in connection with the child's occupation in life.

22. Special Enquiries.

Some attention has been paid during the year to cases of Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance). This is an exceedingly important disease from the school attendance point of view because of the long absences from school which it so frequently entails. Chorea is regarded as an infection of the nervous system of the same nature as the infection which causes Rheumatic Fever.

During the year notes have been kept of 36 cases, 21 girls and 15 boys. The age at which the disease commenced in these cases varied from 7 to 14 years; no case was seen which commenced at an age younger than 7 years. The average age of commencement was, for the boys 9 years, and for the girls 9.9 years.

It is a disease which tends to recur; of our 36 cases, 6 boys and 7 girls had more than one attack. This leads to prolonged absence from school; 4 of our cases have been absent from school for a period of three years. Rest is considered so important a part of the treatment of this condition that, however mild the attack, it is probable that no child should return to school under at least three months.

As has been previously mentioned, Chorea is considered to be closely associated with Rheumatic Fever; six of our cases had also had Rheumatic Fever and four were found with heart disease of the kind so frequently found as a sequel to Rheumatic Fever.

Cases of chorea do well with open-air treatment. Considering the importance of the disease, it would probably be worth while utilising Corley Camp for as many cases as possible, since

there they can have the fresh air, rest and sunlight which are so exceedingly beneficial to them.

As in 1924, notes were made of the numbers of cases of goitre met with, especially at the age of twelve. The results are given in the following table :—

GOITRE CASES.

TOTAL CASES

	Number of Children examined systematically, 1925.	Number of cases of Goitre.	Percentage
Boys	3598	5	·14
Girls	3948	30	·87
Totals	7446	35	·47

AGE INCIDENCE (12 years)

	Number examined aged 12.	Number of Cases.	Percent- age.	Size		
				Very Small	Small	Large
Boys	797	3	·38	2	1	.
Girls	922	10	1·08	7	3	.
Totals	1719	13	·76	9	4	..

General observations concerning special enquiries.

Encouragement is given by the Board of Education to the pursuit of research work among School Medical Departments. If nothing more be attempted than that amount of ordinary routine work that has to be done, no progress is made; the work ceases to interest the staff, and a system of ruts is developed. It is highly essential that the routine work should not monopolise the whole time of the staff; in other words, the medical staff should be sufficiently large to make it possible to attempt some amount of original work.

The Board have set up Committees which are making enquiries into the following subjects of importance in school work :—

- (1) The origin of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and a following-up investigation of cases.

- (2) An enquiry into the causes of defective vision.
- (3) An Anthropometric Committee enquiring into factors governing the growth and development of healthy children.
- (4) A Committee on Mental Deficiency.

Your Medical Staff were invited to co-operate in the co-ordinated investigation work called for by the 2nd and 3rd Committees; but after careful consideration it was regretfully found that, with the present staff, any such additional work was impossible.

The following is a quotation from an editorial in *Public Health* for January, 1926 :—

“ The School Medical Service of any Education Authority which merely performs the routine requirements of the Board of Education is not fulfilling its full function. The School Medical Service has to look back, and in view of its findings of the past, consider the future. It has to investigate the causes which have produced the defective conditions it has discovered in school children and ask itself the question as to how these conditions can be prevented in the future. A School Medical Service which is not thinking all the time of its main object of prevention is not making the full use of its opportunities for the improvement of the national health.

Sir George Newman points these facts out in his Report, and indicates that it is necessary for Local Authorities to provide time for their medical staffs to think. A surfeit of routine work is not favourable to a thoughtful consideration of the problems which underlie the conception of the School Medical Service, and it is hoped that Local Education Authorities in the future will be able to set aside some portion of the time of their Medical Staffs for the necessary investigation and research on which the improvement of the health of the future citizen depends.”

23. Miscellaneous.

During the year 209 children were examined with regard to fitness for Juvenile Employment.

One student teacher and 89 candidates for scholarships were examined.

Appended are the statistical tables asked for by the Board of Education.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

The Council House,
Coventry.

E. H. SNELL,
School Medical Officer.

March 31st, 1926.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ended
December 31st, 1925.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.					
ENTRANTS	..	..	..	..	2026
INTERMEDIATES	..	..	..	..	1765
LEAVERS	..	..	..	..	2714
TOTAL					6505
Number of other Routine Inspections					270

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	4613
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	3081
TOTAL			7697

Table II.

**A —Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1925.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. .. .	..	..	6	..
Uncleanliness	255	..	633	..
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp .. .. .	..	1	..
	Body	1	30	..
	Scabies .. .. .	..	1	..
	Impetigo	4	366	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	3	1	28
Eye	Blepharitis	17	..	47
	Conjunctivitis	2	..	20
	Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	10
	Defective Vision	499	..	341
Ear	Squint	40	..	66
	Other Conditions	1	..	19
	Defective Hearing	12	8	27
	Otitis Media	38	..	137
	Other Ear Diseases	137	..	329
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	55	37	58
	Adenoids only	15	16	33
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	408	4	420
	Other Conditions	41	1	59
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	1	61
Defective Speech	8	..	11	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases	223	..	91	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic .. .. .	..	9	10
	Functional .. .. .	..	1	..
	Anæmia	3	1	19
	Bronchitis	6	1	32
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	3	6	11
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary — Definite	1	..	2
	Suspected .. .. .	..	..	5
	Non-Pulmonary — Glands .. .. .	..	..	3
	Spine .. .. .	..	..	1
	Hip .. .. .	..	..	..
	Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	..
	Skin .. .. .	..	..	2
	Other Forms .. .. .	..	..	1
	Epilepsy	1	..	9
	Chorea	2	..	16
Nervous System	Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	11
	Rickets	1	..	1
	Spinal Curvature	112	..	4
Deformities	Other Forms	86	..	40
Other Defects and Diseases	29	2	395	131

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
MODE GROUPS:			
Entrants	2026	296	14·6
Intermediates	1765	385	21·8
Leavers	2714	655	24·1
TOTALS ..	6505	1336	20·5
Other Routine Inspections	270	28	10·0

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys	Girls.	Total
Blind.			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	—	1	1
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	6	13
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	3	4
Deaf.			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	4	5	9
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	12	15
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
Mentally Defective.			
<i>Feeble-minded.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	36	31	67
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	1	1	2
At no School or Institution	1	7	8
<i>Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.</i>			
Feeble-minded	4	2	6
Imbeciles	—	—	—
Idiots	—	—	—
Epileptics.			
<i>Suffering from severe epilepsy.</i>			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	4	—	4
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	2	3
At no School or Institution	3	1	4
<i>Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	22	23	45
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.			
<i>Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.</i>			
Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	3	5
Other Institutions	1	—	1
No School or Institution	14	16	30
<i>Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.</i>			
Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	7	6	13
Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
Other Institutions	—	—	—
No School or Institution	—	—	—
<i>Delicate Children.</i>			
Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	18	19	37
Certified Day Open-Air Schools	18	27	45
Public Elementary Schools	234	228	462
Other Institutions	—	—	—
No School or Institution	4	4	8
<i>Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.</i>			
Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	3	2	5
Public Elementary Schools	2	4	6
Other Institutions	—	2	2
No School or Institution	5	8	13
<i>Crippled Children.</i>			
Certified Hospital Schools	5	2	7
Certified Residential Cripple Schools	1	—	1
Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
Public Elementary Schools	65	39	104
Other Institutions	1	1	2
No School or Institution	20	9	29

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	29	13	42
Ringworm - Body .. ..	..	30	30
Scabies	1	..	1
Impetigo	370	..	370
Other Skin Diseases	28	..	28
Minor Eye Defects	46	..	46
Minor Ear Defects	216	..	216
Miscellaneous	10	..	10
Totals	700	43	743

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	701	..	..	701
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	68	..	..	68
Totals ..	769	..	..	769

Total number of children for whom spectacles were proscribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 673
 (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 458 (8 provided by Education Committee).
 (b) Otherwise —

Total cases referred for refraction 841.

GROUP III. —TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
208	39	247	6	253

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:		(b) Found to require treatment	6408
Routine Age Groups.		(including 740 specials)	
Aged 6	1691		
" 7	1954		
" 8	2284	(c) Actually treated	3803
" 9	2019	(including 740 specials)	
	<u>7948</u>		
Specials	740	(d) Re-treated during the year	
Total	<u>8688</u>	as the result of periodical examination	918

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	84
" " Treatment	834
	<u>918</u>
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	6158
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	3517
" Temporary Teeth	655
	<u>4172</u>
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	401
" Temporary Teeth	6709
	<u>7110</u>
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ..	—
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	377
" " Temporary Teeth	173
	<u>550</u>

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	9
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	29897
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	2958
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	500
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ..	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ..	"

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ended
31st December, 1925.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Boys	1	21	47	38	7	48	32	..	194
Girls	1	28	88	117	104	84	52	3	477
Totals ..	2	49	135	155	111	132	84	3	671

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

	Number of Special Inspections.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys
Girls	46
Totals	46

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection for the Year ended
31st December, 1925.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Scrofula .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Ringworm—Scalp .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Blepharitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Defective Vision	54	..	..	..
Squint	2	..	..	..
Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Defective Hearing	2	..	..	..
Otitis Media	4	..	..	..
Other Ear Diseases	17	..	..	..
Enlarged Tonsils only	9	..	..	..
Adenoids only .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	2	2	..	..
Other Conditions	1	..	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Stuttering .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dental Diseases	182	..	..	..
Heart Disease—				
Organic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Functional .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Anæmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary—				
Definite .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Suspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Spine .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Hip .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Skin .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Chorea .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Spinal Curvature	22	..	..	..
Other Forms	36	..	..	..
Defects and Diseases	12	..	..	..

Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1925.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	36	..	..	36
Other Defects or Diseases of the Eyes	1	..	..	1
Totals ..	37	..	..	37

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 36

(b) Otherwise

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 31

(b) Otherwise

Total cases referred for refraction 39

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
1	3	4	..	4

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :	(b) Found to require treatment	23
	(Including specials.)	
Routine Age Groups Nil.	(c) Actually treated	23
Specials 23	(d) Re-treated	—
(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection .. ..	.. ..	—
„ „ Treatment (approximately) .. ..	.. ..	2
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment .. ..	.. ..	81
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth .. ..	.. ..	47
„ Temporary Teeth .. ..	.. ..	1
	—	48
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth .. ..	.. ..	17
„ Temporary Teeth .. ..	.. ..	20
	—	37
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..	..	1
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth .. ..	.. ..	14
„ „ Temporary Teeth .. ..	.. ..	..
	—	14

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses 1
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 1212
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean Nil.
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. Nil.
- (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. Nil.

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CITY OF COVENTRY.
 DISTRIBUTION OF
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 1926.

- SCARLET FEVER.
- * DIPHTHERIA.
- TYPHOID FEVER
- ⊙ ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA



